Hawaiian Gazette.

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MITCHELL'S FULL REPORT AGREES WITH FORECAST

Not Likely to Be Any Legislation In Line With It This Session.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Senator Mitchell's sub-committee that visited Hawaii last summer on a trip of investigation, has completed its report, which will be submitted to the Senate now in a few days. An advance copy of the report enables me to start it today on the long journey by mail to Honolulu. The work has been done almost solely by Senator Mitchell, who has been working diligently on it ever since he came to Washington. Neither Senators Foster nor Burton have given it much attention, except that Senator Burton dissents on the labor question and favors the admission of Chinese laborers.

Many questions are dealt with and many radical recommendations made but it must be borne in mind that Congress is not likely to enact many, if any of them into law, certainly not at this session. The recommendations in full are given below:

First.—In the event of the failure of the local legislature of Hawaii—which convenes in February next, to provide by law for municipal, county, city and town organizations, or in the event of such action by the legislature and a successful veto by the executive, your committee earnestly recommends an amendment to the organic act providing directly for county and municipal organizations or otherwise making it imperative on the Territorial government to make such provision.

Second.—That Congress take immediate action suspending the power on the part of the local Territorial government of Hawaii to execute for the present any further lease or leases of either agricultural or non-agricultural lands in the Territory of Hawaii.

Third.—That the control, management and disposition of the public lands in Hawaii be transferred to the Department of the Interior of the United States, the same to be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the same extent that they exercise jurisdiction and control of the public domain on the mainland.

Fourth.—That there be created by Congress an office to be designated as the office of the surveyor-general of the Territory of Hawaii. That the Surveyor-General be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such officer to have like jurisdiction and power as has the surveyor-general in the Territory of New Mexico and to receive the same salary, his office to be in the city of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

Fifth.—That two land districts be created in Hawaii, and two land offices be established therein, with a register and receiver for each, such registers and receivers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of said registers and receivers to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. One of said districts to include the whole of the island of Hawaii alone, with the land office located at Hilo, on said island. The other land district to include all the other islands of the Territory, with the land office located at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

Sixth.—That the following provision be incorporated in the sundry civil act at the present session of Congress: "That the sum of $15,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the laws of the Territory of Hawaii relating to public lands, including the selling, granting, leasing, and other disposition of the public domain, the granting of franchises concerning the same granted by the Hawaiian government since the date of annexation, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to examine into all matters concerning agriculture and forestry, and public roads of said Territory, which duty shall be performed with all convenient speed, and each of said officers shall report to the President of the United States with recommendations upon the matters concerning which he is herein charged. The appropriation herein provided for shall be divided between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as the necessities of the investigation of each shall demand."

Seventh.—That the land known as the Punchbowl lands be immediately withdrawn from further lease or sale and for such legislation as will give a preference right of purchase to the parties holding the sub-leases who have made valuable improvements, at such reasonable prices as may be fixed by a commission to be appointed by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior.

Eighth.—That similar action be had as in the Punchbowl lands supra, with reference to settlers on that certain parcel of land known as Auwaiolimu.

Ninth.—That the organic act be so amended as to put an end to the present mode of filling vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

Tenth.—That the organic act be so amended as to permit a writ of error or appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States where the amount involved is of the value of $5,000 or exceeds that amount, whether a Federal question is involved or not.

Eleventh.—The passage of Senate bill 2210 reported by Senator Foraker with amendment last session, and as it passed the Senate March 12, 1902, in regard to Hawaiian silver.

Twelfth.—That the general government assume control of the different harbors and light house establishments of the Territory, and assume the cost of the establishment and maintenance of the necessary light-houses and buoys, in the interest of commerce in the Territory.

Thirteenth.—That the general government take control and management of the various harbors in these islands and make the necessary appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Honolulu, Pearl Harbor, the harbor at Hilo and other minor harbors on the islands.

Fourteenth.—That a sufficient appropriation be made by Congress to deepen and widen the channel leading to the harbor at Honolulu.

Fifteenth.—That Congress provide for the survey and estimates for the construction of a breakwater from the ocean, along Blonde Reef, to Cocoanut Island, for the protection of the harbor at Hilo, Hawaii; and that Congress make an appropriation in pursuance of such survey and estimate for the construction of such breakwater for the protection of such harbor.

Sixteenth.—That Congress make an appropriation for the construction of a public building at Honolulu, sufficient to accommodate the Federal Court, the postoffice, the custom house, and the office of the U. S. district attorney, U. S. collector, the U. S. surveyor-general, the register and receiver of the land office, the U. S. marshal, and other Federal officers.

Seventeenth.—That Congress make an appropriation of not less than $100,000 for the construction of a Federal building for the use of the Federal court, customs house, postoffice and other Federal offices at Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

Eighteenth.—That Congress appropriate $75,000 for improvements at the quarantine station near Honolulu and provide at an early date for the purchase of a site and the establishment of a quarantine station at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii.

Nineteenth.—The passage of the bill to pay in part judgments rendered under the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory in 1899 and 1900, and in authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims as reported to the Senate July 1, 1902, by Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Twentieth.—The passage of the bill H. R. 11997, first session 57th Congress, relating to the Kohala ditch enterprise on the island of Hawaii, with an amendment now pending in the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, presented by Mr. Mitchell to the Senate June 9, 1902, and referred to that committee.

Twenty-first.—That the management, control and expense of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai be by law transferred from the Territorial government to the Government of the United States, and placed under control of the Treasury Department, in charge of the Marine Hospital.

Twenty-second.—That the Territory now occupied as a leper settlement on the island of Molokai be declared a site of a leprosaria for the care, protection and subsistence of lepers from the Territory of Hawaii and from the mainland of the United States.

Twenty-third—Favorable consideration by Congress of the claim of the late Queen Liliuokalani, now a loyal private citizen of the United States, with a recommendation that such reasonable provision be made for her, by a direct appropriation from the National Treasury, as the facts presented by this report seem to justify.

Twenty-fourth.—That a bounty of four cents a pound for all coffee produced in the Territory for the ensuing ten years be authorized to be paid to the producers of such coffee during the next ten years.

Twenty-fifth.—That section 80 of the organic act be so amended that the governor may suspend any officer for any malfeasance in office without the consent of the Senate until the next succeeding session of the Senate, and until such Senate disapproves of such suspension, and may appoint a person to fill the office in question pro tem until the matter of removal of the suspended officer is settled.

Twenty-sixth.—That provision be made by Congress for the maintenance of an expert forester in the Territory for a sufficient time to enable him in co-operation with the Territorial government, to organize and establish a system for the management, conservation and development of Hawaiian forests.

Twenty-seventh.—That Congress provide by law for the appointment of a commission of three members of the bar, one of whom shall be a resident of the Territory of Hawaii for at least three years, to revise the laws, civil and penal, of the Territory; and to prepare a civil and criminal code for the Territory of Hawaii, and that an appropriation of $12,000 be made for this purpose.

CONCLUSIONS.

The recommendations given above, follow a lengthy report of many pages, reviewing the evidence. This report shows that the chief fault found with the government of the territory on general principles is that it is too centralized. The Senators came away convinced that a more republican form of government should be attempted. That is one reason why they are in favor of municipal governments. The Senators report that they found very satisfactory conditions prevailing among the employes on the sugar plantations. They were well cared for and contented. The Senators also found that unskilled laborers were receiving from 30 per cent to 40 per cent more than was paid for similar work four years ago. They say the prevailing wages to field laborers are from $16 to $20 a month, rent of houses, and fuel and medical attendance thrown in.

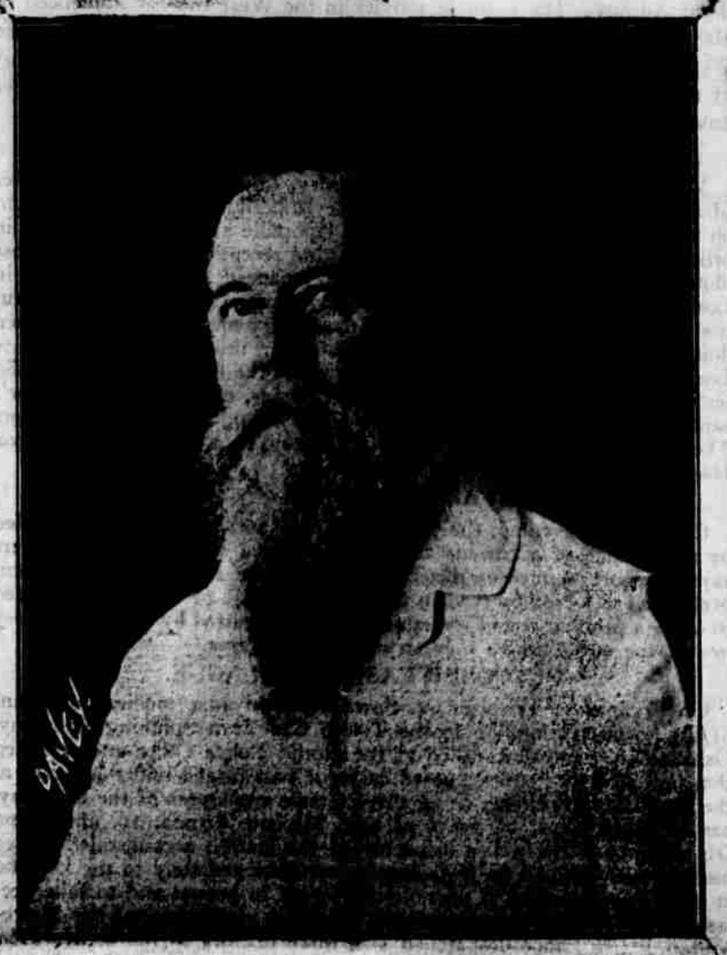
Following is an abstract of the report on different topics:

First, on the question of public lands, the Senators say that after very exhaustive examination of witnesses, the committee recommends that the wholesale leasing of lands not classed as agricultural for long terms of from ten to twenty-one years at low rentals, should be immediately suspended by act of Congress, and that leases of agricultural lands for any term should be also suspended; and all such lands be held for homesteaders on reasonable terms, corresponding in principle to the homestead rights on the mainland. It is also recommended that

(Continued on Page 5.)

MAINLAND GOVERNOR

Mitchell's Bill Opens the Way for One in Future---- Measure to Radically Amend the Organic Act.



SENATOR MITCHELL.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15--Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill reorganizing the Territory of Hawaii, making the municipal clause of the Organic Act mandatory and amending the clause relating to the Executive so as to permit the appointment of a Governor from the mainland.

RECIPROCITY IS REPORTED WITH AN AMENDMENT

There Must Be No Further Reduction in the Present Tariff On Sugar.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report the Cuban reciprocity treaty to the Senate amended so as to guarantee against a further reduction of the sugar tariff.

Beresford for Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Speaking of the Venezuelan issue Lord Charles Beresford expresses satisfaction at the manner in which a settlement is to be reached. The affair, he says, has taught his government a lesson—that it must never try its hand again at such a game without the partnership of the United States. "I do not say a word against Germany," he adds, "but I think it would be to England's advantage to say, 'We support the Monroe doctrine and are ready to fight for it.'"

Warning to Venezuelans.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 15.— There are renewed labor troubles here and the prefect of the city has been warned by the captain of the British cruiser Terrible that he will hold him personally responsible if any harm comes to Germans, Italians or British who are in his jurisdiction.

Germans Shell a Fort

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 15.—A German cruiser today fired a shell at one of the forts, which was being manned. No damage was done.

Marconi's Message Rates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Marconi will send trans-Atlantic messages at ten cents a word as soon as his installations are made and predicts that the rate will be lowered to one cent within two years.

Croker's State Plans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Richard Croker arrived yesterday. He expects to effect a Tammany organization throughout New York state in time for the presidential election.

English Coal Goes Up.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The price of coal has been advanced twelve cents per ton, the raise being due to severe weather and an increased American demand.

Change of Transport Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Secretary Root has abandoned his plan to dispose of the army transports by lease or otherwise.

Prize Fight Fatality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Frank McConnell was probably fatally injured in a prize fight with Spider Welch.

Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15.—Gonzales, the editor of a paper published here, called The State, was shot and fatally wounded this morning by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, a relative of Senator Tillman. The difficulties leading up to the shooting grew out of politics, and political differences. There is much talk of lynching Tillman. The greatest excitement prevails.

COAL REBATE BILL SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The President has signed the act providing for a coal rebate. The act provides that there shall be a rebate on coal imported from foreign countries, equal to the amount of the tariff on coal. It puts coal on the free list, and will do much to relieve the famine.

CARDINAL DEAD.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Parocchi, who was considered by many as the probable successor of Pope Leo XIII, is dead.

$73,000,000 APPROPRIATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The House has passed the Army appropriation bill. It appropriates the sum of $73,000,000 for army purposes.

THOUSANDS SUFFERING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15.—Business in many places is at a standstill owing to the lack of coal for fuel. Thousands of unemployed in this city are suffering from cold and exposure and are unable to get any coal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The coal situation has resulted in the congestion of hundreds of loaded cars at the various railroad centers. This further delays shipments. The tendency of prices is still further upward.

AFRICA POURS OUT HER GOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An agreement has been made whereby South African interests will make a war contribution of a hundred and fifty million pounds sterling. The payments are to be made in three installments. This is the share which the mine owners are to pay of the tremendous expenses of the recent Boer war. It is but a small part of the vast outlay by the British government during the recent struggle with the Boers.

TAFT WILL STAY IN HIS PRESENT GOVERNORSHIP

This Leaves Shiras Vacancy Open on the Supreme Bench for Another Man.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt has decided to retain Judge Taft as Governor of the Philippines indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The appointment to the Supreme Court vacancy, caused by the retirement of Justice Shiras, and which it was the President's first intention to tender to Governor Taft of the Philippines, has been offered to ex-Secretary of State Day of Canton. Judge Day is a son of Luther Day, Chief Justice of Ohio and is a graduate of the classical and law departments of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and started practice at Canton, Ohio. He was judge of the court of Common Pleas from 1886 to 1890, elected as a nominee of both political parties. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the United States district court in the northern district of Ohio, but because of failing health resigned before taking office. In March, 1897, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and he succeeded John Sherman as Secretary of State on April 26, 1898, but in September of that year was succeeded by John Hay, becoming chairman of the United States Peace Commissioners at Paris at the close of the war with Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—An effort is being made to get Dr. Adolf Lorenz to take the management of one of the large hospitals of this city at a salary of $50,000 per year. While in this country Dr. Lorenz treated over 2,000 cases, most of them free of charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Minister Conger cables from Peking that China will be compelled to double her duties and by so doing possibly undergo great internal disorder, if the powers insist on her paying the second installment of the indemnity, now due, in gold.

China will have great trouble in meeting the Boxer indemnity. She is driven to the course of paying this in silver owing to the fact that all of her revenues are payable in silver and that lack of credit makes it impossible to obtain gold.

The first installment of the indemnity was accepted in silver by the powers under reservation that the next installment which has been due since January 1st, should be paid in gold. The prospects for another payment in silver are causing considerable concern among the powers interested in the Peking agreement and although the United States has signified her willingness to accept the silver payment, the other nations will not agree to such a course of action.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Sultan of Morcco has been defeated. There is fighting among the tribes near Tangier and warships have been called for. There is danger of a collision between British and French interests, which have been growing in strength and rivalry for many years.

ROME, Jan. 13.—President Castro of Venezuela is willing to pay the expenses incurred by the powers in maintaining a blockading fleet providing the blockade is raised.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Great distress prevails among the fishermen of Brittany owing to the failure of the sardine fisheries.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14.—Apostle Reed Smoot has received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator.

Reed Smoot is one of the leaders of the Mormon church. He is in his fortieth year and is a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Provo, Utah, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy. Preferring a business to a professional career he entered the Provo Co-operative Institution in 1880 and in eighteen months became its superintendent. In 1884 he resigned to become manager of the Provo Woolen Mills which he controls.

Smoot is interested in several private enterprises, among which is the Smoot drug store. He owns many sheep, is largely interested in banking houses and several big mercantile concerns. He is associated with Senators Kearns and Clark, Perry S. Heath, and others in the Salt Lake, San Pedro, and Los Angeles Railroad, and the construction company formed to construct the same.

He is prominent in Mormon church work, though not a Polygamist and has lately had a great hold on politics in Utah. He will succeed Joseph L. Rawlins, Democrat, as United States Senator from Utah.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 14.—Senor Olavacia, Director of Las Vozcainas College, reports to the Government the discovery at that institution of a hidden chest containing a solid silver image of the Virgin, inlaid with gold and encrusted with gems; 192 diamonds, 342 emeralds, 86 rubies, 4 jacinths and 1,987 pearls. The gems will become the property of the Government. The valuables are supposed to have been concealed by American soldiers during the war of 1846.

VOLCANIC AFTERGLOW OBSERVED FROM JAPAN

A Startling Aerial Phenomenon Like an Umbrella of Fire---Bubonic Plague Reappears at Tokyo---Honors to Mary Maclean.

(MAIL ADVICES BY GARLIC.)

TOKYO, Jan. 1.—It is well-known scientific fact that when in 1883 a terrible volcanic eruption occurred at Mt. Krakatoa, Sanda Strait, the volcanic ashes were borne by winds all over the world and produced a peculiar hue of the sky, especially at sunrise and sunset. Something of this nature is seen at present in Tokyo, and it is judged, according to the opinion of Mr. Wada, Director of the Weather Observatory, to the arrival of fine volcanic dust that had been sent upward in immense quantities on the occasion of the volcanic eruptions at Guatemala, Martinique and St. Vincent recently. The peculiar reddish hue seen in the morning and evening have begun to attract the attention of some meteorological experts from about the month of October, and it is said that a similar atmospheric phenomenon began to make its appearance in Europe about August. The volcanic activity in the West Indies commenced in May, so that all things considered there is extreme probability of the West Indian volcanic dust making a tour all over the world. The dust of the Krakatoa eruption travelled round the earth no less than three times and for several years affected the color of the sky.

HONOR TO MISS MARY MACLEAN.

Miss Mary MacLean, living at Tilbury, London, had the 6th Order of the Crown conferred on her by the Imperial Japanese Government on the 20th inst. She is an extreme Japophile and lives in Tilbury in order to be the better able to accord a kind reception to all the Japanese blue-jackets coming to England. No Japanese sailors have been in London who have not been at her house. She is considered an institution by the Japanese seamen. For the last twenty years she has been doing her best to make things pleasant for the Japanese visitors to London. Her kind conduct was reported to the Government by Minister Hayashi, and Count Katsura, the Premier, obtained the Emperor's sanction for giving the decoration to this friend of Japan in London. The decoration will be forwarded to England in a few days and Baron Hayashi will give it to the kind dame.

FALLING STAR.

On Monday evening, the people in Zushi and Hayama were startled by appearance of a curious aerial phenomenon. Exactly at 7.07 p. m. says a report, numerous meteorites having the appearance of an umbrella of fire were observed in the sky and some of them were noticed to cause a peculiar sound something like that emitted by a rocket as they neared the earth, which they struck near Hayama.

SUPPOSED CASES OF PLAGUE.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Sawajiro Uchiyama, medical attendant of the hospital belonging to the Tokyo Gas Yarn Spinning Company, Oshiagecho, Honjo-ku, called at the Honjo Police Office and reported that he had now three supposed cases of pest placed under his care at the hospital, the patients being three female employees of the company, named Nose Kato, 25 years of age, Miyono Azuma, 19, and Hana Ishizuka, 13. The police inspector of the station accompanied by two medical men as well as 30 policemen went immediately to the hospital in question to confirm if possible the report in person and to take necessary steps. On receipt of this alarming information, the Metropolitan Police Office despatched also three doctors to the scene. The three women were subjected to the most through examination; but no epidemic bacillus was, then, discovered on any of them, although Dr. Ogata of the Medical College of the Imperial Tokyo University who, having, a little afterward been entrusted with the examining the blood of Nose Kato, declares that the case is undoubtedly one of pest. At any rate, the Metropolitan Police Office is now reported to be taking strict precautions so as to prevent the spread of the epidemic by entirely cutting off from communication 2,000 workmen and women who are living in the board houses of the company and at the same time by carrying out a strict examination into the health of every one of the 1,000 others who live scattered in various parts of the city, chiefly in Honjo, Fukagawa, Asakusa and Shitaya. The Tokyo municipality has also opened the Honjo Hospital as a temporary epidemic asylum, whither the three unfortunate women were subsequently taken. A later report says that Hana Ishizuka, the youngest of the three patients, died at the hospital, on Thursday morning.



Dr. Lorenz, the Great Viennese Physician.

NEW MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF THE FUEL FAMINE

Chicago Distributes a Train Load of Coal Among the Destitute Poor.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A trainload of coal has arrived for free distribution among the poor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Legislature is asked to appropriate $250,000 to buy coal for the poor. Thousands of the people in every large city are unable to purchase any fuel whatever at the prevailing prices and the weather is more than usually severe.

PEORIA, Jan. 13.—Owners of large factories have been requested to close to relieve the coal famine.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Cornell University announces a registration of 2,968 students, an increase of 176 over last year and the largest in the history of the institution. There are 380 professors and instructors, an increase in the teaching staff of thirty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House Military Committee has decided that no action shall be taken on the Army canteen at this session of Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Refined sugars were advanced ten points today. It is thought the recent cut of the Western refineries was due to manipulation and the prices will steadily advance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House Ways and Means Committee has reported favorably a bill providing for a rebate equal to the duty on coal imported from foreign countries for the term of one year. The matter is under consideration in the House and will come to a vote tomorrow.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The workhouse board of this city has made an announcement that no prosecutions for thefts of coal will be recognized during the coal famine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—The extreme cold continues and the coal supply is constantly diminishing. Increased suffering from cold and exposure is reported on all sides.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—President Baer of the Reading Railroad has issued a statement claiming that the price of coal has been unduly advanced by the smaller company operators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of General Leonard Wood to command the province of Mindanao in the Philippines. General Wade will succeed General Davis in the supreme command of the American forces in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Minister Conger cables from Peking that China will be compelled to double her duties if the Powers insist on the payment of her indemnity in gold. The United States has already agreed to accept silver.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Latest advices from Morocco state that the Pretender's army is overcoming the Sultan's forces. The situation is becoming most alarming.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13.—George C. Perkins was today re-elected United States senator for a third term.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 14.—There are eighty plague patients in the hospital. Six deaths occurred Saturday and eight Sunday.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—President Francis, of the St. Louis World's Fair, made the principal address at the stockmen's convention here today. He told the stockmen of the enormous building which would house their exhibit at the fair. A building covering a million square feet or more than thirty-two acres would be used for the "Palace of Agriculture" and this would contain extensive exhibits of foods, dairy products, live stock, farm machinery and agricultural products from every portion of the world. An outdoor exhibit of stock would afford the stockmen a great opportunity to show to tourists from every portion of the globe in 1904 the great development that American stockraisers have made since the States west of the Mississippi river had been settled. He declared that the Exposition would furnish the greatest agricultural exhibit ever seen at one time at any one place in the world.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Petitions from native communities in New Zealand have been received by King Edward asking him to appoint Premier Seddon Governor of New Zealand at the expiration of the present governor's term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—While a crowd was skating today near the Washington monument the ice broke precipitating a score into the water. Three were drowned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Senate has confirmed J. T. De Bolt as First Judge of the First Circuit Court of Hawaii.

TOLD NOT TO COME TO HAWAII

Good Negro Labor Wanted at Home.

Following are from the Washington Star:

Our esteemed evening contemporary, the Star, advises the colored people wisely when it says:

"The best friends of the colored people can well afford to say to them, 'Beware of the colonization scheme.' Labor is needed in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and in Porto Rico, but labor is needed also in the United States, and in no part of the globe is labor so well remunerated as right here where the colored people are at home, and where, despite many hardships, they have stronger ties than they could ever hope to form anywhere else. Thrift and industry and good character count for more and more every year in the circles of the colored people's activity and no pictures of a 'forty-acres-and-a-mule' paradise in the tropics should confuse or disturb them for a moment."

Here are sage counsel and the gospel truth combined. Nowhere in the world will the colored laboring classes find so certain a reward for "thrift, industry and good character" as awaits them here at home. The laborers on the sugar plantations of Louisiana are better paid, better housed, and surrounded by more desirable conditions than they ever would be in Hawaii. Their place in the social scale is higher, their opportunities of personal advancement are far greater. No honest, industrious, and intelligent negro of the South ever wants a roof over his head, a comfortable home, protection for his wife and children, or genuine help and sympathy in his efforts for improvement. He is in the land of his birth, in the environment of his preference. He is no fool, although the politicians and agitators may think he is. We are quite willing to depopulate our slums and alleys at the request of any foreign land that may want their contents, but Hawaii belongs to us now, and we object to any policy that will populate her with our negro riff-raff. As we have already shown, the desirable colored element will not alienate itself on any terms.

COLORED LABOR AND THE TROPICS.

T. Thomas Fortune, a colored man of education and of some influence with his people in the United States, has gone abroad as a special labor commissioner to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian and the Philippine islands as they may be promising for the introduction of colored labor from this country. From Honolulu comes this brief interview with Mr. Fortune:

"'I believe the importation of negroes here forms a natural solution of the difficulty which unavoidably follows the absorption of tropical or semi-tropical countries into the United States. In the Southern States and in the Carolinas the negro made the industries what they are.'

"The commissioner said that there might be difficulty in detaining the negro, but he thought that the planters could get all they wanted if they sent the right sort of agents after them.

"'You could get 10,000 here in six months,' he said."

It may be very well to inform the intelligent colored people who are anxious to improve their condition just what the situation is in our outlying possessions as respects labor and wages and everything bearing upon those two important matters. They are of course as free to come and go as their white fellow-citizens. They should be encouraged to make all the progress possible, and to better their fortunes in every legitimate way.

But it is much to be doubted if they would benefit by any plan for colonizing them in any quarter of the world. The idea is fantastic. In some quarters it is based upon a desire not to aid the colored people, but simply to get rid of them. The feeling is that the country would be better off without them. In other quarters it is based upon a desire to injure the white people. The feeling is that the south would go to waste without the labor of the colored people in her fields, and that she richly deserves such a fate for her treatment of them in the matter of their civil rights. In neither case are the colored people's real interests considered.

METEORITE FELL INTO THE SEA

The Ventura brought Auckland advices concerning earthquakes in the Loyalty Islands. The earthquakes are supposed to have been caused by volcanic activity in the vicinity of the New Hebrides. On November 27 a remarkable phenomenon was witnessed from Mare. A gigantic meteorite fell into the sea about six miles off the shore of the island. As it was traveling downward at a tremendous rate through the sky a long trail of fire was left behind it, and when striking the sea it made a very big splash, and witnesses claim to have seen a great amount of steam rising from the water.

Next Saturday will be observed as a holiday in Hawaii. Ten years ago, January 17th, 1893, marked the end of the monarchy. Government offices will be closed on Saturday.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL TALK OF TOURISTS

After Receiving Report Decides to Hold Special Meeting to Be Devoted to the Subject.

After short consideration the report of Chairman Wight of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, which has carefully considered tourist travel, for Hawaii, was put over for two weeks by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting of yesterday. There was no general discussion over the recommendations of the committee, the only phase of the case which was considered being that brought up by F. M. Swanzy, who took issue in general with the feature of providing funds by the application of the extra wharfage tax, to this end.

The meeting was a large one and the interest in it centered principally about the matter of tourist encouragement. The report of Chairman Wight was withheld owing to the fact that its details are to form the basis of arguments which are to be submitted and action to be had at a special meeting called for the purpose alone on Wednesday, January 28. It was a short one, but has in its few words the gist of the workings of the committee, covering the various recommendations as to form of advertising folders, the establishment of local offices and bureaus and the extension of the system to the Coast, with names of men and locations. The revenue, it is said, may be had by the application of the wharfage, which is now devoted to quarantine service. This is the fund from which is now drawn the amounts advanced to the Board of Health for the purpose of making possible a more complete inspection of the city than is possible with the funds provided by the last legislature.

When the report was read Mr. Schaefer moved that action on it be postponed for two weeks, and that it be printed for submission to the members of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that the action proposed was most important, and that it should have the careful and thoughtful attention of the business men before there could be any decision as to the proper course of action.

F. M. Swanzy said that there should be great care taken before the fund raised by the special tax was diverted to any purpose other than that for which it is levied. He said that the business men of the city should be certain that the government would make the needed inspections, saying that the population was one that was not at all likely to take care of the sanitary features, and for many years there might be necessity for careful inspections. He said that the epidemic had been passed and that the activity of the business men was such as to guarantee the very best results of the city. He said if the city could be guaranteed against future epidemics or careful government control then the tax should be taken off and if the business men thought wise another could be levied and devoted to the new purpose. The present one, he said, could not be changed in its direction. While tourist trade was important, freedom from disease was even greater.

A motion to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Schaefer was lost and then his motion prevailed.

Secretary Spencer laid before the Chamber the letters of Lecturer Weedon, whose contract with the commercial bodies closes next week. There was nothing done in regard to the matter, it having been said that the tourist committee had taken the matter under consideration and would report upon it. It is understood that the contract will not be renewed.

Cablegrams sent and received were read and filed, and it was ordered that the commission of William Haywood, as agent of the Chamber at Washington, for 1903, be engrossed and forwarded to him.

The report upon the payment for the Quarantine Wharf out of the special tax fund was then read as follows:

Hon. Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed on February 14th, 1900, to consider measures for payment of the claim of Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., for expenses incurred by them under authorization of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the quarantine wharf, beg to report that the amount due Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., as shown by their statement dated September 11th, 1901, viz: $8,288.54, has been paid in full out of receipts for special wharfage collected, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, viz: $267.44, from above date until final settlement was made, as per receipts herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.,
By W. Pfotenhauer, Director.
CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.,
By Wm. A. Bowen, Treasurer.

The committees on the memorials which are to be sent to Washington asked that they be given more time for the framing and these will be considered at the special meeting to be held within two weeks, on the tourist report.

On motion of F. J. Lowrey, F. W. Macfarlane was appointed a committee of one to report upon the status of the special tax matter, at the next meeting. Those who were present at the meeting were as follows: C. M. Cooke, J. G. Spencer, C. L. Wight, G. P. Wilder, J. J. Egan, E. D. Tenney, F. W. Macfarlane, F. J. Lowrey, H. F. Lange, H. A. Isenberg, F. M. Swanzy, E. R. Stackable, F. A. Schaefer, Henry Waterhouse, H. E. Waity and W. W. Hall.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.
Is any itching skin disease.
Itching piles is known in nearly every household.
And eczema is no stranger.
They're both bad company.
They come early—stay late.
We always say "good riddance" when they go.
Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.
Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.
A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.
Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."
Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.
Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CANNIBALISM IN NEW GUINEA

News from New Guinea up to December 30, brought by the Oceanic liner Ventura, tells of gloomy conditions on the big island. A big drought is on. Natives are in sore straits for food and are living upon roots and in some cases eating the bodies of the natives who have died in the drought stricken regions. The natives are adopting their old cannibalistic tactics. A number of murders have recently been committed by them, and many of the gold prospectors are being made away with. The bodies of two dead prospectors were found, one of them being pinned to the ground with a pick driven through his skull.

Wool Crop a Poor One.

Among the through passengers on the Ventura were S. Clementson and G. W. Mallalieu, two Boston wool buyers, who are on their way home from their annual wool buying trip to Australia. Both said while here that the Australian wool crop was far below expectations on account of the drought and that conditions might be worse next season.

Repairs for Silvertown.

Several thousand dollars are being spent in Honolulu for repairs, including boiler work, on the cable steamer Silvertown.

Scalds are always painful and frequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WILL REVIEW KONA CASE

Hearing Set for a Week From Monday.

The Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of certiorari in the Kona Sugar Company's case, and it was made returnable before Justice Perry on Monday morning, January 26. The writ was made returnable before the Associate Justice because there was some doubt in the minds of the three justices as to whether such a writ could be brought before the Supreme Court.

An order restraining any further proceedings in the Kona sugar matter went forward by the Kinau yesterday, and the entire case will be reviewed on the 26th.

In the petition filed by Judge Highton for Jacob L. Coerper there is a review of the whole proceedings by which Judge Edings appointed M. F. Scott receiver, and afterwards removed him and appointed F. L. Dortch, then ordering the sale of the property, and afterwards approving a contract for the cutting of the cane for half of the proceeds. Coerper charges in his petition that the various acts above alleged were done without notice to the stockholders, and that they were not given a chance to contest either the appointment of a receiver, order of sale, or any other order.

In the application for a writ of certiorari it is charged that these various orders are null and void because Judge Edings exceeded his authority. It is further charged that the court had no power to suspend the business of the corporation nor disintegrate or dissolve its property, or to place its business in the hands of a receiver upon the application of one creditor. It is further claimed that M. W. McChesney & Sons had no lien upon the property, and gave no bond in filing the suit, that there was no cause for the appointment of M. F. Scott or F. L. Dortch as receivers, nor for the order of sale of the plantation. It is also set out that there was collusion between McChesney and the Kona Sugar Company, and that the rights of the stockholders were wholly disregarded. It is also claimed that there was no authority for the order to dispose of the cane crop to pay debts illegally contracted by the receiver. The directors of the company are alleged to "have combined and confederated" with the plaintiffs and the receiver in the acts mentioned, and consequently will not protect the stockholders.

The writ of certiorari is granted for a review of all the proceedings, orders, etc., and to inquire into the legality of the various acts of Judge Edings and the receivers appointed by him.

IN NEED OF FISHERMEN

Reason Why Opu May Join Wife as Kokua.

The Board of Health met in regular session yesterday, with Dr. Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, F. C. Smith, M. P. Robinson and E. P. Dole present.

The petition of Opu that he be allowed to go to Kalaupapa, as kokua for his wife, was granted. Opu is said to be an expert fisherman, and Superintendent McVeigh is anxious that he should come to the settlement for that reason.

Dr. McGettigan of Hana was granted leave of absence, and Dr. Thomas McMillan appointed as government physician to act while he is gone. Dr. K. Hoffman will fill McMillan's place.

There was no report from the committee on the collection of swill, and the matter was referred to Attorney General E. P. Dole.

The reports of the inspecors for Honolulu and Hilo were approved.

The following reports by Dr. Cofer on health conditions in the Orient were read:

Shanghai—Two weeks to December 10, 1902: Cholera, none for 30 days; small-pox, cases not reported, deaths 33.

Kobe—Two weeks to December 14, 1902: Cholera, case 1, death 1.

Hongkong—Two weeks to December 6, 1902: small-pox, case 1, death 0.

Yokohama—Two weeks to December 24, 1902: Clean.

Kobe—Two weeks to December 21, 1902: Clean.

Nagasaki—Two weeks to December 13, 1902: Clean.

Shanghai—Two weeks to December 16, 1902: Small-pox, case 1, deaths 36.

Hongkong—Two weeks to December 14, 1902: Small-pox, case 1, deaths 0.

Judge Gear made an order transferring the bank cases to Judge De Bolt just prior to his departure. The order was sent up to the court house yesterday.

There is Happiness in Vigorous Health



Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicocele, Weak Back and the many other troubles that make life miserable? Then try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It gives lasting strength. Its cures are permanent, forever. Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life, strength, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's Greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman; feel the life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you.

THE BEST ARGUMENT WHICH CAN BE OFFERED IN PRAISE OF A CURATIVE REMEDY IS THE WORD OF ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT AND SAYS, "IT CURED ME." HERE IS ONE OF 50,000 AND THE EVIDENCE OF THE OTHERS IS ON FILE AT MY OFFICE FOR ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED.

FREE TEST—I will be glad to give you a free test if you will call. Or I will send you my little book, with full information, sealed, free, if you will send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.

Weatherproof Cold Water Paint

MAGNITE

The Best Fire Resisting Paint Made

Especially Designed for use in and about

Public Buildings, Hospitals, Factories, Hotels, Breweries, Asylums, Private Residences, &c.

A FINE SANITARY PAINT,

Taking the place of Oil Paint in many cases at half the cost.

For Sale at

Pacific Hardware Co. Limited



A SENSIBLE STYLISH SHOE

And it is not expensive, only

$4.50

This shoe is made of Patent Colt Kid on an easy, comfortable last, with a neat dull kid top. It has the appearance of a more expensive shoe and the wearing qualities have not been slighted.

We can recommend this shoe to give a reasonable amount of wear which cannot be had of other patent leathers.

We offer it to you, firmly satisfied that a better shoe cannot be made for the money.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.

Have You Tried Primo Lager?

There is nothing else to equal it as a tonic and a beverage. It is absolutely pure and properly aged. Delightful in flavor. Brewery telephone Main 341.

Chinese for Samoa.

Dr. Solf, the Governor of German Samoa, was a passenger on the Oceanic liner Ventura from Sydney to Samoa. To Ventura passengers he stated that trade matters in Samoa were dull at present. He had been on a tour of Java, the Philippines, and China, and said that Samoa would get a large amount of coolie labor from China with which to work her plantations.

Much Tea Going Out.

Great quantities of tea have been cleared from the bonded stores during the past few days as many merchants who were waiting to get supplies of tea after January 1, when the war tax of 10 cents a pound on tea should be taken off, had permitted their stock to get very low.

Antiope's Slow Work.

The British bark Antiope has been at Makaweli for forty days discharging a cargo of coal. Each arriving Kaiei steamer reports "Antiope discharging coal at Makaweli," and the final work of getting the vessel discharged will likely constitute a record for Hawaiian ports.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 16.

THE EASTERN COAL FAMINE.

Life in the American tropics will have added charms to Eastern people after this experience with the coal famine. A severe winter occurring at the same time as a scarcity of fuel means an amount of suffering which people who live in kindly climates wholly escape and cannot appreciate. In the Eastern States the worst winter weather is so bad that even a full coal bin does not always enable people to keep warm. With furnace and grates doing their best a chill invades one's house. Every tiny crack admits it; the momentary opening of a door invites a blast; the alcoves near broad windows are several degrees lower in temperature than the body of the room; a cold cellar affects the floors of the parlors above. When all this happens where fuel is plentiful and there is no lack of appliances to use it, what must be the effect where it is scarce or absent altogether? Not only comfort, but health suffers. It needs no prophet to foresee the influence of these untoward conditions on the death rate, conditions which seem certain to last until the warmth of spring returns.

It isn't that no coal is being mined. Those who have coal to sell are only too anxious to get it on the market. But the great strike used up all the reserve which the coal dealers keep on hand for winter emergencies. What the summer mining had piled up to meet any excess demand of the coal season was dissipated in the five months while the strike held on. In the meantime the population was growing, new homes were being built, new manufactories were starting, steam commerce was expanding. The demand for coal increased while the supply of fuel was cut off. Work as hard as they may, the miners cannot meet the demand and the people must stand it, as best they can for three months more.

The renewed use of wood fuel, while of but slight relief to cities, where house furnaces burn it up like paper, and of no use at all to manufactories and steamers, is likely to have a bad effect upon the forest areas. New York and the New England States are rapidly denuding woodlands which not only give them picturesqueness, but conserve their water supply. This, however, is one of the minor incidents in the great mass of regrettable circumstances.

It is evident that something very radical must be done to prevent the occurrence of coal strikes in future. This does not mean that laws should be passed fettering labor, or depriving capital in the aggregate of privileges it enjoys in the unit. Labor has a most persuasive side in this controversy; but without cooperation with capital there would be no work for anybody. Viewing the whole case, there is not a little to commend the idea of David B. Hill that the National government should substitute its own capital for that of private greed and control and develop coal mines as state property. The idea is denounced as socialistic, but it is no more so than the operation by the Federal government of a large part of the carrying trade, such as letters and papers; and by the ownership of railroad systems by a government so strongly anti-socialistic as that of Germany or Russia. Today the State government of New York reserves all mines that may be found on public lands sold for private use, and other States have similar laws. The United States reserves water supplies needed for irrigation, and it would be to carry the principle but a little further to take the coal supplies in hand and see that, at no interruption in the steady employment of labor at a fair price, the consumer shall have abundant supplies of coal, also at a fair price.

SQUEEZED BY THE OCTOPUS.

The manner in which the great trusts subdue private enterprise and wreck small properties is shown very clearly in the proceedings in the new Beaumon oil fields of Texas. The oil discoveries there made a great many farmers well-to-do and would, if no fetters were put upon the product, create a wide and general prosperity in that locality, and perhaps, through competition, make oil cheaper for the masses.

But the Standard Oil Trust, the Rockefeller industry, proposes to absorb Beaumont oil at its own price. Far from offering such sums to the owners as represent the figures of value on its own oil holdings, similarly located, the trust proposes to freeze out the small proprietors. Its way of doing this shows the vast and dangerous power of aggregate capital. In the first place the trust bought up all the wharves and shipping facilities of Port Arthur, the nearest deep-water port to Beaumont, and all the land about the place, comprising 90,000 acres. Next the trust bought all the railroads leading from Beaumont to Port Arthur, thus cutting off the small dealers from a market. Finally it has surrounded Beaumont with a cordon of purchased land, completely isolating it.

Now the men who have not already sold at a sacrifice to Rockefeller will have to accept his terms. Let it be their consolation that he will make enough out of them to build a dozen more Baptist churches and endow a new collegiate chair of Moral Ethics.

Morocco's Sultan is probably influenced by the agents of some enterprising European power which wants an excuse for acquiring real estate in North Africa.

The prospect of coal riots in the East increases with each cold snap. Before long householders will want to put their coal in safe deposit vaults.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The work cut out for the Legislature is extensive. Its chief features are the Appropriation bill, the County bill, the Torrens bill creating a new system of land titles, a new liquor and beer bill, between thirty-five and fifty measures to clarify laws which have been rendered perplexing to the courts by the Organic Act, and the special measures of a constructive or remedial character now being formulated by the Builders and Traders' Exchange, the Bar Association and the Republican Territorial Committee.

The County bill alone will consume much of the session's time. It contains 54,000 words or within 6,000 of as many as suffice for the ordinary volume sold in bookstores for $1.50. Doubtless there will be long debates over some of its sections and the offer of amendments. Consideration of bills now in preparation by the Chief Justice to straighten out laws which, since the organization of the Territory, have become in many respects absurd and inconsistent, may require weeks. The Torrens bill cannot be handled in a day or a dozen days. As for the other measures there is no telling how much time they will demand. Legislatures which sit for four or five months have but little more work programmed than has the Hawaiian law-making body, the official period of which is sixty days with a possible extension to ninety.

Hard work, long hours and unflagging industry will be needed to complete the work mapped out. But even these will not avail if an attempt shall be made to conduct the proceedings of the Legislature in two languages. At least half the time squandered by the first Territorial Legislature must be charged to interpretation from Hawaiian into English and vice versa. To do this violated the terms of the Organic Act which contemplate legislative proceedings in the English language alone, but the thing was permitted to pass without protest. Indeed protests would not have availed with a Legislature in the hands of a non-English speaking majority. But as matters now stand nearly all the members know English and those who do not can hardly expect the Legislature on that account to forego the right to make the most and best of its time and to perform its whole duty to the people. The Legislature cannot adopt the pace of its slowest members and accomplish anything. It must not let a foreign language stand in the way of the enactment of just laws in the English language—the latter being the only one which the Organic Act recognizes and vests with legislative authority. Members who only know Hawaiian will be able to learn from those who speak both tongues what is going on; but the legislative machinery cannot stop to accommodate them save at the loss of time which is indispensable to the proper performance of public duty within the stated period.

THE EFFECT ON HAWAII.

If the bill providing for a rebate of duties on coal equal to the present tariff becomes a law through the signature of the President it will make a considerable difference to Hawaii. Although it is only a temporary measure it may last long enough to permit a large number of coal laden vessels from foreign ports to reach Hawaii before it is cancelled. The present tariff on coal is sixty-seven cents a ton.

Thirty-five vessels are now either on the way from or are chartered to load at Newcastle coal for Honolulu. The schooner Churchill is out fifty-two days, the barkentine John Palmer is out forty-seven days, the barkentine Makawell is out forty-five days, and the schooner Eldorado is out forty-four days from Newcastle bound in. These vessels are all due and a number of others are out more than thirty days on the voyage from the Australian coal port and should they be detained until after the signing of the remission bill they will save a considerable amount of money for the importers of the coal. About twenty thousand tons of coal should reach this port within the next month from Newcastle.

The need of keeping Governor Taft in the Philippines leaves the Supreme Court vacancy still open. The President's second choice is ex-Secretary of State, William R. Day of Canton. Judge Day, who was at the head of McKinley's cabinet, retired to private life because he could not meet the social expenses of the place. If he takes the judgeship he can probably make both ends meet, as the monetary exactions of the office are not great.

Nothing shows the strain of the fuel famine so much as the decision of the authorities of a Western city not to prosecute people who are charged with stealing coal. Only dire emergency could have prompted such a broad invitation to theft. It will be interesting to see what the law will do with a householder who shoots a burglar in his coal bin.

One of the strong fights which Hawaii should make later on is for a regimental or brigade post of the Army here. Monterey, Cal., is now getting an establishment of 2,500 troops. Hawaii, at the strategic cross-roads of the Pacific, ought to be equally favored.

There is no citizen of Hawaii who desires to have law synonymous with justice in this Territory who will not rejoice with the Advertiser over the confirmation of J. T. De Bolt as First Judge of the First Circuit Court.

Dr. Sloggett has made a good president of the Board of Health and his successor, whoever he may be, need go no further than his predecessor in zeal and energy to meet the full requirements of the office.

If John K. Sumner gets his money he had better make sure of collecting it himself. There are other legal beasts of prey besides those who are trying to tie the $40,000 up.

If General Wood goes to the Philippines it won't need much of a prophet to name the next Governor there.

It is suspected that the Pretender over there in Morocco is the man who writes the cablegrams.

One of the first reform statutes Hawaii ought to have is a fee law for the protection of estates.

BRITISH WAGES FALLING.

A marked reduction in the wages of labor in England is reported in the Chamber of Commerce Journal, the official organ of the London Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

"There is a warning," it says, "to masters and men alike in the official report on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor during 1901. It foreshadows a relapse from the prosperity of the last few years, a decline in wages having to be recorded for the first time since 1895. Moreover, during the first half of the present year, the tendency is still towards lower wages. The number of work people affected by reductions in 1901 was greater than any year in the period 1893-1901, the computed amount of the reductions being more than the total reductions recorded in the previous eight years. It is estimated that the net decrease in the wages bill last year was about £1,584,000 sterling, compared with a net increase of six millions in 1900. The fall in wages was confined to the mining and quarrying and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding groups of industries, there being net increases in the other groups—building, textile, clothing, etc. One most satisfactory feature in the report is, however, the fact that there was a large increase in the percentage of work people whose wages were settled by conciliation boards, etc., which is mainly due to the formation or re-establishment of such boards in the mining industry. 'Out of every 100 persons whose wages were changed only two were concerned in strikes and lockouts. This is the lowest recorded percentage.' With regard to changes in hours of labor, 586 work people had their hours lengthened and 28,690 had them shortened, the net result being a reduction of 58,728 hours per week. The principal changes were in the printing trade. Included in those affected by changes in hours in this trade are 12,923 compositors, readers, machine-minders, bookbinders, mechanics, etc., employed in the London printing trade. Compositors' hours were reduced under the award of the arbitrators appointed by the Board of Trade from fifty-four to fifty-two and a half. The letter press printers, bookbinders and machine rulers of Glasgow, to the number of 3,060, also secured a reduction from fifty-two and a half to fifty. A brief consideration of the foregoing will show that altogether the outlook for labor is less encouraging than for some years past, and it behooves both employers and employed to use common sense, zeal and intelligence in maintaining and consolidating industry, upon which the prosperity of the country depends."

The following table, compiled from the eighth annual "Abstract of Labor Statistics of the United Kingdom," recently issued by the British Board of Trade, shows the standard rates of wages per week for various trades recognized in London at the beginning of 1902:

Trades.	Wages per week
Upholsterers	$12.96
Ship yard platers	11.67
Cabinet makers	11.34
Boiler shop platers	10.94
Plasterers	11.00
Bricklayers	10.50
Masons	10.50
Carpenters and joiners	10.50
Pattern-makers	10.45
Plumbers	10.34
Riveters	10.21
Shipwrights	10.21
French polishers	9.72
Lithographic printers	9.72
Iron founders	9.72
Compositors (hand)	9.48
Engineers	9.48
Painters	9.00
Brass moulders and finishers	8.64
Bricklayers and plasterers' laborers	7.00

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Senate Committee received by mail yesterday, corroborates the summary previously telegraphed by Mr. Walker, the Advertiser special correspondent at Washington, and adds a few items not previously reported.

The report is practically the work of Senator Mitchell.

The first impression upon reading the report is that the Senator has tried to cover too much ground.

No one who knows the Senator or his record in connection with Hawaii, will accuse him of intentional unfriendliness toward the territory. We do not question either his bona fides or his kindly disposition toward us and his desire to do that for the Territory which he considers for its best interests. But we do question his ability to come to a strange community, spend three weeks on the veranda of the Hawaiian hotel, listening indiscriminately to every man who had a grievance to air or an ax to grind, his time partly consumed with a trip to Hilo, one down the Oahu Railroad and sundry dinners and luaus, and then know enough about Hawaii, its laws, government, people, needs and requirements, to intelligently and accurately recommend to Congress the best legislation for Hawaii. After this brief experience he attempts to deal with such diverse, complex and vital subjects as municipal and county governments, the detail of the land system, the organization of the Supreme Court, appeals from the Territorial court to the Supreme Court at Washington, the currency question and the leprosy question; besides a grist of minor matters. Nor do we believe that the Senate will accept the suggestion that Congress should undertake by national legislation to peremptorily direct whether the "Punchbowl" and the "Auwaiotimu" lands should be sold or retained by the government; nor undertake to name the persons to whom it shall be sold, and the conditions of sale, if Congress decides that a sale is the proper thing to be done, all of which the Senator recommends that Congress should do.

In some respects the report will meet with hearty approval in Hawaii. The assumption by the Federal Government of the light house service, appropriations for harbor improvements, public buildings, for a pension to Liliuokalani, for a bounty on coffee, giving power to the governor to suspend government officers for malfeasance, for an expert forester—all these meet with the unqualified support of the people of the Territory.

The action recommended concerning the currency and the fire claims has already been taken by Congress, but the committee are entitled to the credit of having supported these measures so important to our community.

There are several statements and recommendations showing superficial or inaccurate information on the part of the committee which will be referred to hereafter; but there is one recommendation which is so cruelly unjust—so uncalled for and so abhorrent to the people of Hawaii, that they infinitely prefer that every favorable recommendation of the committee—fire claims, currency bill, appropriations, bounty and all—should be abandoned, rather than see it accomplished, and this is the proposition to make Hawaii a national leper asylum.

That the committee should recommend this action in the face of the united opposition of the people of Hawaii and should urge an arbitrary enactment to force the lepers of a continent upon a protesting people, simply because Congress has the power to do so, is incomprehensible to those who believe in American fair play.

It is unbelievable that Congress will ever perpetrate this atrocity; but we should take nothing for granted. Every possible influence must be brought to bear to prevent our undoing.

Many people have half believed that the intention in this respect, as telegraphed, was a mistake; but now they know that the committee is openly and positively advocating this act of oppression. Let us act accordingly.

If the merchants pay anything towards Delegate Kubio's secretary they ought to see that the man chosen is one who can do him some good.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Superintendent Cooper left yesterday on his tour of Hawaii.

Yesterday's New York quotation on sugar was cabled as 3.87½ to 3.89.

Judge Gear returned yesterday from Waialua. The bank suit was set for hearing on next Monday morning.

George Lycurgus writes from Greece that he intends soon to be married. He is also expected back in Honolulu the latter part of February.

The funeral of William Conway, son of W. L. Conway, of Waikapu, Maui, was held yesterday morning from the Bishop Memorial Chapel.

The appeal has been perfected in United States court in the case of Campbell vs. Hackfeld & Co. wherein Judge Estee refused to take jurisdiction.

The National Guard companies are preparing for their annual competition drill, which occurs next month. There is talk also that the successful company may be chosen for a trip to the St. Louis exposition.

The case of the Hawaiian Tramways Company vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, which has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, has been postponed owing to the negotiations between the companies. A stipulation has been filed continuing the hearing until the May term of court.

Attorney General Dole has disallowed a curious voucher sent in by Sheriff Baldwin of Maui. The bill was for ten dollars due the Salvation Army for "services rendered teaching and preaching the prisoners at Wailuku jail." There is no appropriation for such a purpose and the bill was disallowed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mrs. Irene Holloway reported yesterday on the accounts of the 11 minors for whom she is guardian. The estate is worth $24,950.

The deeds in the various transactions of the government perfected by Supt. Boyd have just been filed for record. These include the transfers of the Waikiki road property and other land exchanges.

Judge De Bolt has isued a venire for ninety-five jurors. Twenty-three grand jurors are summoned for the Feburary term and seventy-two petit jurors to sit in Judge De Bolt's and Judge Robinson's courts.

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city is making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Carl Wlach, an Austrian, fifty years of age. A substantial reward is being offered to any one who may give reliable information in regard to Wlach.

Owing to lack of a quorum the annual meeting of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed for another month. Treasurer Hutchins departed for the Coast in the Ventura but will be here in a few weeks.

A large number of ladies of the Y. W. C. A. have booked to go to Ewa mill on Saturday leaving Honolulu on the 11 a. m. train. Any others who wish to join the party are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity. If the party is small the round trip tickets will be $1, and if large, the price will probably be much lower. Mr. L. P. Tenney will personally conduct the expedition.

Severe storms are reported from the northern coast of Kauai.

What seemed to be great fires in the direction of Pearl Lochs last evening were reported to the police as the burning of trash at the rice mills there.

A. B. Wood has been elected to a seat in the Stock Exchange. It is reported that negotiations are pending for the sale of E. C. Macfarlane's seat to Geo. R. Carter.

Nothing was heard yesterday by the Sonoma as to Bishop Gulstan's successor. Several letters were received from Europe for the late Bishop, but it was not believed that any contained references to the succession.

The members of the joint committee from the Labor Federation, Merchants' Association and Builders and Traders' Exchange yesterday called upon Governor Dole and Collector Chamberlain and obtained a promise of their aid in securing statistics as to Oriental labor.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." Mrs. J. A. Crowell, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 15, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
Mercantile				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		41
Sugar				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		262½
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	40	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27½	30
Honomu	750,000	100		117½
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	18	
Halku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		21
Kihei Plan. Co., L'd.	2,500,000	50		9
Kipahulu	180,000	100		70
Kolos	500,000	100		150
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	5,500,000	20	4¼	4⅜
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,600,000	100	98	99
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	500,000	30		18
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20		11
Olowalu	150,000	100		120
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	600,000	100		280
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	90	98
Waialua Ag'r. Co.	4,500,000	100	50	55
Wailuku	700,000	100		300
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
Steamship Co's				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	105	
Miscellaneous				
Haw'n Electric Co.	500,000	100	85	90
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	60	62½
Mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10		10
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		95
Bonds				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				102½
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.			105	
Kwa Pl'n 6 p. c.				101
O. R. & L. Co.			104	
Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Olaa Pl'n 6, p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				100¾
Kahuku 6 p. c.				
Pioneer Mill Co.				

SALES.

Twenty McBryde, $4.75; $1,000 O. R. & L. Co. bonds, $104.25; 50 Pioneer, $90; 8 Hawn. Agr., $250; 10 Oahu Sugar, $98.50; 10 Oahu Sugar, $98.75.

MRS. ALBERT CARTER DIES AT MAKAO

Mrs. Albert Carter, wife of Dr. Albert Carter, died on Wednesday afternoon, and was buried at the old Lane homestead cemetery yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Carter had been ill for more than a year past and her death came as the ending of much suffering.

The immediate cause of her death was disease of the stomach which was followed by progressive paralysis.

Mrs. Carter was the fourth daughter of the late William Cary Lane and with the exception of some six years spent in New York, lived in Hawaii all of her life. She was born in 1869, being the fourth daugher of the family, and was married to Dr. Carter thirteen years ago. A few years after the marriage they went to New York and for some six years resided in that city and in Eastern Pennsylvania. They returned to Hawaii in 1896 and purchased the old homestead at Makao, Koolauloa, where tthey resided since.

Mrs. Carter leaves, beside Dr. Carter, nine children, three daughers and six sons. Of her own family there are still living Mrs. John Ena, Mrs. Julius Kaae, Mrs. Ialei Aona, John C. Lane, Lot C. K. Lane, Richard Lane and James Lane, her brothers and sisters.

The funeral was attended by a company of friends and relatives who went down by train yesterday morning.

Talbott Arrived.

The schooner W. H. Talbott arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu on January 6, and is chartered to load lumber for either Shanghai at 40 shillings or Nagasaki at 37 shillings and six pence.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.
LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

RUBBER STAMPS

MITCHELL'S FULL REPORT AGREES WITH FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1.)

the control, management, and disposition of the public lands in Hawaii be transferred to the Interior Department of the United States, on like terms with the public lands of the mainland. The creation of the office of surveyor general for Hawaii is recommended, such officer to be appointed by the President, and to have the same authority as is exercised by the surveyor general of New Mexico.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

Two land offices in the Territory, each with register and receiver, the officers to be appointed by the President, should be established. One of these districts should include the island of Hawaii alone, with the land office at Hilo, and the other district to include the balance of the Territory, with the land office at Honolulu. An appropriation of $15,000 is asked to enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine the land laws and regulations of Hawaii and to examine into all matters concerning agriculture and forestry and public roads.

THE LAND LEASES.

Regarding land leases the sub-committee calls attention to a lease to one individual for 22,800 acres, at the annual rental of $75 for a term of ten years. During the past year thirteen general leases were executed covering 53,889 acres, aggregating an annual rental of $17,460, or a little over three cents per acre per annum. Many of these lands are estimated to be worth hundreds of dollars an acre, yet some tracts are being leased for as low as three and one-third mills per acre per annum. The committee's investigation shows some most astounding facts and illustrates in the most forcible manner the pressing necessity for calling a sudden halt in the system of leasing the public domain. There is now no limit to the number of acres that may be included in any one lease to any one man or corporation, the only being as to time. In contrast with the wholesale leasing of immense tracts at merely nominal annual rentals, the records show that lands sold to settlers under other provisions of the Territorial land act are rented and sold at enormously and unreasonably high prices. Some lands requiring the expenditure of $100 an acre to clear, are sold at from $6 to $12 an acre, and on this land the settlers have to pay 8 per cent annual interest until purchases are effected. The committee received numerously signed petitions from various parts of the Islands, favoring the adoption of the homestead system for Hawaii, allowing the settlement of 40-acre tracts of the better lands and 80 acres of the inferior grade.

SALARIES.

A tabulated statement of receipts and expenditures of the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands and the Territorial Surveyor General, shows that in a single year the gross revenue from all sources amounted to $117,161, while the expenses, largely salaries, amounted to $49,213, or more than 42 per cent of the entire receipts. Attention is also called to the office of the surveyor general, where $33,500 was expended in a single year, with receipts of the office amounting to but $238, leaving a deficit of $33,262.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The sub-committee are of divided opinion about labor, two of the members favoring the restriction of Chinese immigration, the third, Senator Burton of Kansas, favoring the admission of the Orientals on the sole condition that they are to perform agricultural labor only. In the opinion of Senator Mitchell and Senator Foster, it is not wise to open the doors further than they are now open to the introduction of Chinese cheap labor into Hawaii. The doors are now wide open to Japanese labor; they are closed to Chinese. They hold that the best interests, not only of Hawaii and the people thereof, including the sugar planters, but of the United States do not call for any legislation that would increase the immigration of cheap Chinese labor into Hawaii.

MAY EVADE FARM LABOR.

Statistics gathered by the committee show that while there are only about 38,000 Oriental laborers on the Hawaiian plantations, there are about 86,878 Orientals in the Islands. Of these 27,767 are Chinese; the rest Japanese. The natural conclusion is drawn that either the 48,878 Orientals who are not employed in field work are not employed at all, and therefore, a curse to the country, or they must be employed in vocations not merely as laborers, but in which skilled labor is employed, in which latter event they are not only coming in competition with the white labor, but absolutely excluding white labor from the Territory; and that this is being done to a very large extent today in Honolulu, Hilo and other principal cities and towns in the Islands there cannot be any question. Governor Dole's report for 1901 shows that out of 25,742 Chinese then in the Territory, but 4,979 were unskilled laborers on the plantations. Many of them were engaged in business as merchants, hack drivers, artisans, mechanics, etc., driving out not only the whites and native Hawaiians, but the Portuguese, Porto Ricans and the negroes.

NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

The Chinese simply remain in the Islands long enough to gather together a limited amount, which will be sufficient to maintain them in their native country; when this is obtained they return to their home; they have no other ambitions. The prevailing high wages enables them to accumulate the necessary funds in a comparatively short time, for the price of labor in Hawaii has increased 40 per cent in the last two years. It is the opinion of the committee that although a temporary benefit might result from an increase of cheap labor to those at present engaged in developing and operating the sugar plantations of Hawaii, this benefit would be only temporary, and in the end such a policy would result in such Orientalizing the Islands as to bring about a condition that would result eventually to the great detriment of the very best interests of the enterprising men now engaged in this great industry.

LEPROSY.

The control and management of the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai the committee thinks should be transferred from the local territorial government to the government of the United States, to be in immediate charge of the marine hospital service. The committee believes the Island of Molokai is in every respect most admirably adapted as a location for a national leprosaria, to which might be transferred all lepers now in the United States.

Notwithstanding the large expense charged up each year to the territorial government in connection with the care of these unfortunate people, the principal territorial officials, including the governor, secretary of state, board of health, attorney general, and in fact the heads of every one of the departments, were insistent upon retaining the management and control of the leper settlement by the Territory. The people of the Islands hold different views on the leper question to what are evidently entertained by the members of the sub-committee and apparently much of the opposition to the transfer comes from the fact that a change of administration is not desired.

According to the testimony before the committee, one out of about every 180 of the whole population of the Hawaiian Islands is today afflicted with leprosy and confined at the leper settlement. It is believed, however, that there are very many hundred more lepers in the Islands than are now at the settlement, perhaps bringing the average to one leper to every 100 of the population. This is the growth of less than half a century, as the first recognized case of the disease in the Islands was reported in 1856. There are today nearly 1,000 known lepers in the Territory. There are in the United States 278 lepers, most of them at large, who should, in the opinion of the committee, be sent to the leper colony.

The United States should be admonished by the history of other nations, says the committee, and be prompted to take immediate and decisive steps to stay the progress of and eradicate this loathsome disease in the Territory of Hawaii. The very highest and most advanced scientific skill at no matter what cost, should be invoked without further delay for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the cause of this disease, and the remedy, if any, to be had for its cure. While the people and local government of Hawaii are entitled to great credit for what it has done in this Territory in the way of segregation and care of the lepers, the committee believes a much greater degree of sanitary precaution and scientific treatment should be employed than has been or possibly can be, by the local government.

The committee was somewhat surprised to find that under existing management of the leper settlement, indiscriminate legitimate and illegitimate cohabitation is permitted in the settlement. Marriages are suffered to be celebrated between leprous men and women, regardless of their physical condition. Children are born in the settlement of leprous unions, and as a result of concubinage; and, strange as it may appear, the leading officials seem to regard all this not only as permissible, but protest vigorously against a system of segregation that would prevent it.

THE QUEEN'S CLAIM.

One of the most interesting subjects considered by the committee was the claim of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani for an annual allowance in lieu of the income she would have derived from the rental of crown lands, had her reign been undisturbed. After carefully weighing all arguments, and there were many of them, the committee holds that the title to the crown lands vested in the sovereign, and not in the individual person, and that the reigning sovereign simply had an official life estate in the proceeds of the crown lands, and on the death of the sovereign the title passed, not to the natural heirs of the monarch, but to his or her successors on the throne. It is held that the Queen never personally had any legal title to the crown lands.

Inasmuch as all the crown lands are now, and have been for over four years a part of the public domain of the United States, the claim of the Queen that the lands, or any part of them be returned to her, cannot be considered. The committee, however, recommends that as an act of personal justice and national grace and wisdom, that the Senate favorably consider the claim of Queen Liliuokalani and make such reasonable provision for her as the facts seem to justify. The Queen is described as a Christian lady of intelligence and culture, held in universal esteem by all who have known her for many years. Since annexation she has been a law abiding citizen of the United States, a supporter of the government, and loyal in allegiance to the American flag. It was found to be the universal opinion of all classes in the Territory that some recognition on the part of the United States of the late Queen Liliuokalani, by making some reasonable provision for her, would be a powerful and influential factor in bringing about a better state of feeling, and more cordial relation among the different nationalities and the people generally in the Islands. The committee conclude that it would be an act not only of private and public justice to make some reasonable provision for the claimant, commensurate in some degree with her personal loss in being deprived of her personal official life estate in the crown lands. What amount that should be is left to the Senate to decide.

THE DEFALCATIONS.

"There has been recently a perfect saturnalia of defalcations on the part of public officials in Hawaii, which has involved the administration of Governor Dole in a cloud, and which has enshrouded him in a maze of embarrassment," begins one chapter of the report. After reciting details of numerous defalcations, which have heretofore been reviewed in the press, the committee calls attention to the fact that there is no provision whatever in the organic act, or in any local statute, requiring either the territorial treasurer, or any other federal or territorial officer, except the assessor and tax collector, to give a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust. The assessor and tax collector was required to give bond to the amount of but $20,000, while by his own testimony he may have as much as $650,000 taxes in his hands at one time. "In not requiring a greater bond from this officer, your committee believes the governor and secretary of state are properly chargeable with negligence of public duties. Your committee recommends such legislation as will compel every public officer, both federal and territorial, who has control of public funds, to give sufficient bond to cover any and all delinquencies."

FIRE CLAIMS.

The sub-committee recommends the part payment of the so-called fire claims as provided in the bill now pending before the U. S. Senate, and also favors authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims. The committee is satisfied that the measures resorted to for the suppression of the plague were necessary; that the authorities did all that prudent men could do to avoid unnecessary expense and injury to property and yet properly protect the health of the community. The work of the Territorial commission which investigated these claims, is highly commended. That commission investigated each one of the 6,748 claims, amounting to $3,175,132, and allowed only 46 per cent of that amount. This award is considered just.

KOHALA DITCH ENTERPRISE.

Two days of the investigation were devoted to taking testimony on the merits of the claims of the Hawaiian Ditch Company and of A. C. Gehr to the right to construct what is known as the Kohala irrigating ditch. The committee was satisfied that the project is a worthy one, and should receive the cordial encouragement of Congress. Under its canals the value of some 20,000 acres of government land, which today is of practically no value, would be reclaimed and much of it readily sell for from $100 to $300 per acre. In addition large tracts adjoining the ditch, now taken up by homesteaders, would experience a like benefit. The Hawaiian Ditch Co. was found to have filed the prior claim, and therefore should have the preference. Nevertheless, it is recommended that no immediate action be taken without act of Congress, as the local government cannot now give valid title. Until the public lands of Hawaii are placed under the control of the Interior Department, no license or charter should be issued in reference to this or any other enterprise in Hawaii. The committee recommends the passage of the Mitchell bill for the adjustment of the rights to this ditch location.

AIDS TO COMMERCE.

"The coasts and harbors of Hawaii are woefully deficient in lighthouses," says the committee. There is only one first class lighthouse in the Territory, overlooking the harbor and city of Honolulu. There are a few other inferior lights, but they are wholly inefficient to meet the requirements and just demands of the rapidly increasing commerce. These lights are installed, maintained and kept in repair by the territorial government. The committee recommends the establishment of new lights at a large number of points along the most frequented lines of trade. It is recommended that the lighthouse service of the Islands be transferred to the jurisdiction of the United States, and that this government hereafter establish and maintain lights, the same as on the coast of the mainland. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked for immediate use in establishing new lights. The interests of commerce also demand that a revenue cutter, as well as a lighthouse tender, be permanently stationed in Hawaiian waters.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

National control of the harbors of Hawaii is also recommended, and national appropriations are asked for improving the harbor at Honolulu, Pearl Harbor and Hilo, as well as some of the less important ports. About $250,000 is needed to deepen and widen the entrance to Honolulu harbor, and this appropriation is asked of Congress. But little is said of the improvement of Pearl Harbor, where the naval station is to be located. The great importance of Pearl Harbor, as an expansive and magnificent protective inland harbor in connection with future commerce cannot be overestimated. The projected improvements—the establishment of a great naval station and army post, and other instrumentalities of national defense should receive the cordial encouragement and generous aid of Congress. The harbor at Hilo is practically an open roadstead, with ample depth of water for vessels of the largest draft, but greatly in need of protection from the ocean by the construction of a breakwater, inclosing it for the most part. Such a work can be completed for $750,000 and an appropriation for the purpose is strongly recommended.

FEDERAL BUILDING AT HONOLULU.

The committee recommends the erection of at least one public building at Honolulu, to accommodate the postoffice, customs house, and the federal courts, along with the district attorney, marine hospital corps, surveyor general, internal revenue and land officers. A similar building is recommended for Hilo, where a site can be acquired without cost to the government. A building costing not to exceed $100,000 is thought to be ample for this city at present.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

SECRETARY SHAW MUST MAKE THE DECISION

Governor Dole Proffers Bishop Street Site for Federal Building and Awaits Treasury Approval.

HONOLULU, January 14, 1903.

William H. Eustis, care Secretary Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Approve Bishop street site. Will acquire and furnish without cost to Federal Government, subject to approval and acceptance by Secretary Treasury. DOLE.

Special Commissioner Eustis, who has by this time reached Washington and is preparing his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, as to the needs of the postal service here, received the above message last evening, and purchase and transfer to the Federal government of the site for a new public building awaits only the decree of approval of Secretary Shaw.

As soon as his decision had been reached Governor Dole announced that he would take an option from the Bishop estates, and that it would be kept alive until the Secretary had signified his approval or dissent. In the former case the transfer will be completed and the abstract of title and the opinion of District Attorney Breckons thereon will be rushed across the sea and land to Washington. Owing to the confidential relations existing between Secretary Shaw and Mr. Eustis, it is believed that his report will be forthcoming immediately, and that, too, there will be a quick response from the Treasury Department.

Governor Dole exercised in the examination of the matters yesterday a careful scrutiny of the terms of the transfer, and when these had been fully examined announced that the decision of the committee, representing as it does the best thought of the majority of those who were connected with the inquiry into the availability of various sites, must be binding upon him, and that he was glad to be able to carry out the wishes of the people, believing that by so doing there would be an opportunity for the people to work together for an early appropriation for the improvement of the site.

AFTERNOON CABLEGRAMS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The German Government denies the report that Germany is seeking to acquire Colombia's interests in the Panama canal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 14.—Minister Bowen, the representative of the United States at Venezuela, has arrived. He states that he has full powers to act for his government in the Venezuelan troubles. He thinks that the adjustment of the embroglio with Germany and Great Britain can be effected without resorting to arbitration before The Hague court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Congress has passed the bill providing for a rebate on all duties on coal equalling the present tariff on that article. The Senate amendment to prevent the imposition of duty on anthracite coal has passed both houses.

A further move against the Coal trust was inaugurated in the House today when the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House introduced a resolution asking for authorization for that Committee to report a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the powers of Congress will permit Congress to declare it necessary to seize the coal mines and railroads carrying coal, and operate them.

WASHINTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Cuban reciprocity treaty providing explicitly that the twenty per cent reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar coming into the United States shall not be further reduced by any preferential rate given to any other country.

This is the provision and protection that the beet sugar growers especially those of Michigan have been insisting on as the price of their consent to the treaty. This makes the reduction of the tariff for the benefit of Cuba a definite percentage which cannot be increased by tariff juggling or inadvertent legislation or treaty-making.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Charges have been filed with Governor Yates and Attorney-General Hamlin that the railways are holding vast quantities of coal in their yards with a view to influence prices, and the Attorney-General is expected to investigate at once and take action to force the roads to unload the cars and turn the coal over to the dealers.

While it is asserted that there are 5,000 cars of coal aggregating 150,000 tons standing in the yards of the railroad companies near Chicago, complainants who have laid the matter before the state authorities have proceeded on the assumption that the storing of coal in the yards has been part of a policy of the roads which are interested in coal-mine operating as well as coal transportation.

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 14.—The powder works at Departure Bay were blown up today. Twelve people were killed, ten of them Chinese.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 14.—Young Corbett won in the fight with Rice in the eighteenth round.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Austria and Russia have demanded reforms in Macedonia.

SWEDES STARVING.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 15.—Thirty thousand people are in a starving condition in Northern Sweden, owing to failure of crops and a migration of fish from their usual waters, depriving the people of a great source of food. Disease has been added to the famine and the most terrible conditions prevail throughout a large area of country.

RICH YOUNG WOMAN DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Miss Alice Tevis, daughter of the late Hugh Tevis, heiress to several millions, is dead. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

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Northern Assurance Company
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THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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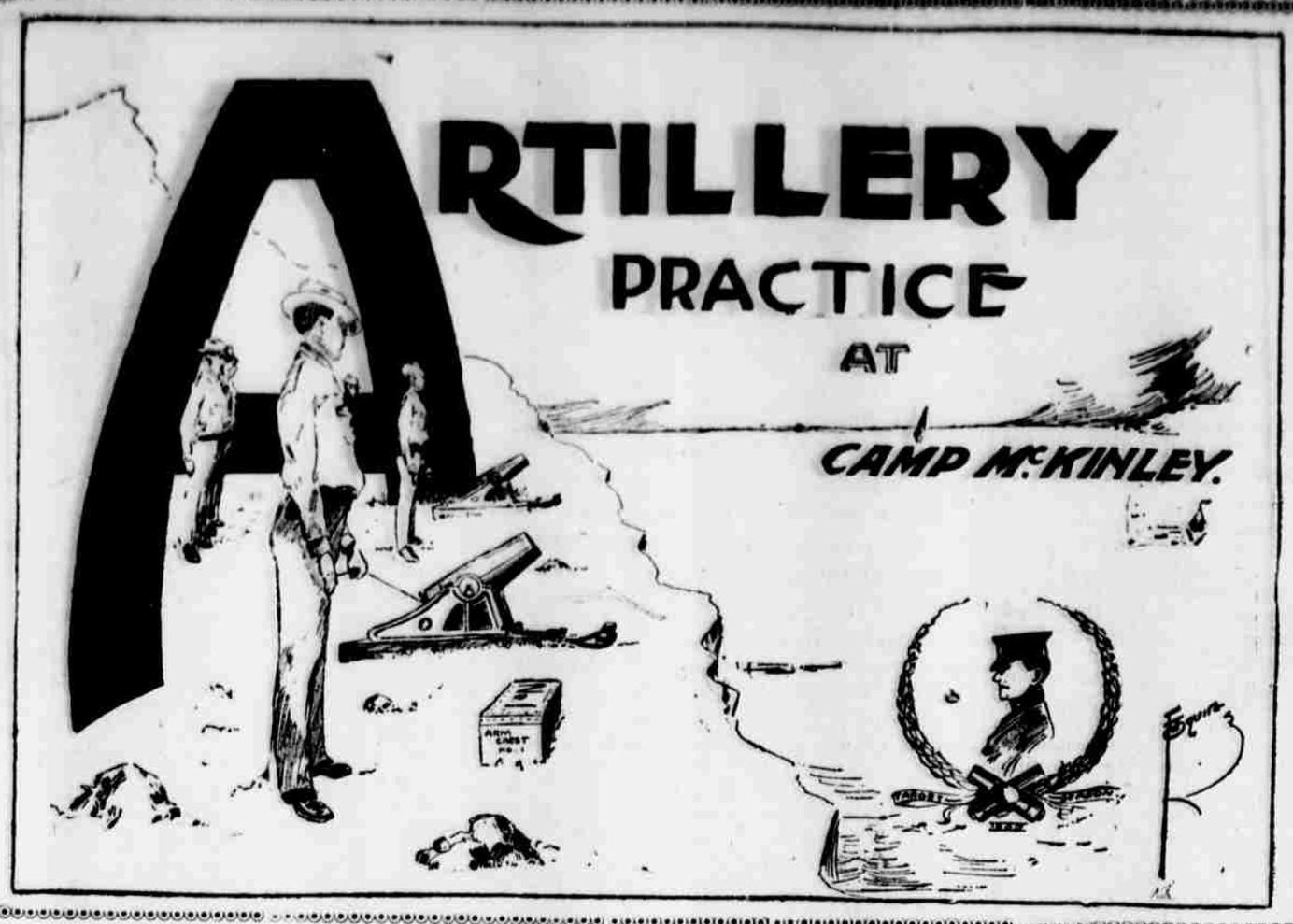
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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Steamer Lehua resumed her run to Molokai ports yesterday afternoon.



Soaring aloft from the mouth of the mortar, which with a snap, followed by a hoarse cough emitted the flying shell, twenty-two times yesterday morning did projectiles weighing something like twenty pounds each, have a try at a floating target moored 1,200 yards off shore. It was the usual practice firing of the two artillery companies stationed at Camp McKinley, and the use of the 3.6 inch field mortars brought into play the best marksmanship that has been reached by the men and officers.

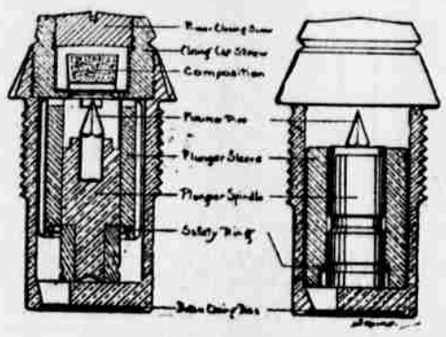
It was the second day's shooting, though only eight of the thirty shots to which the command is entitled were fired during Monday afternoon, and the practice was fine, the solid shot and the shrapnel alike being sent in the majority of cases where damage would have been done to any fair sized object placed in the stead of the small target. The range had been caught finely, the elevation secured and the time of flight adjusted, so that there was substantial damage being done to the target when the end of the shooting came with the finishing of the allowance, and the officers were compelled to close their very interesting experiments just as they and the men alike were being warmed up to their work.

The practice shoot was carried through on the Beach road about 500 yards Waikiki of the pumping station, the mortars being placed on the sea beach edge of the road. Before the working of the small guns was commenced the range was secured. A base line of 700 yards was laid out and connected with a telephone line. Transits were placed at either end and their angles gave the location of the target, establishing the distance. The target was a carefully prepared article as well. There was floated on four barrels a pyramid of timbers covered by canvas, the base line being ten feet and the height being nine feet. This was anchored so that it had a free swing of forty feet of line, and the result was a constant rolling about which made it impossible to squarely strike the target, though on more than one occasion schrapnel shots riddled the canvas covering once tearing an entire side away.

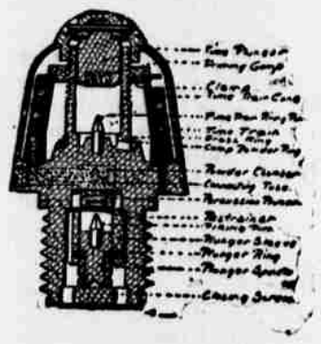
When the firing commenced the transits were used for the purpose of locating the shots, which in turn were platted on a large sheet. The stations being located arbitrarily the angle of observations of the officers stationed at either end being set down, and the lines continued, the crossing of the lines showed the exact dropping point of the shell, and the result being communicated to the officer in charge of the practice, indicated just how far it would be necessary to go to one side or further or closer, so as to ensure a better strike. The officer in charge yesterday was Capt. Douglass, recently attached to Camp McKinley. Lieut. Newton and Lieut. Behr were the observers, Lieut. Robinson was in charge of the platting of the shots, and Lieut. Jones had under his control the squads of the 67th Company, while Lieut. Caepat was in command of the 66th Company men. Lieut. Davis, the camp's staff officer, was on hand as well.

It was not long after daybreak when the little squad which was left in control of the guns over night got about and cleared up everything in readiness for the day's work. Eight o'clock found them expectant, for that was the hour set for the commands to move from Camp McKinley and soon after Lieut. Behr appeared, followed in a few minutes by the others of the officers, the men being marched down in a few minutes, under command of the sergeants. There was a deal of time lost owing to the telephone being put out of commission so as to be in company with other similar systems of the city. But finally shortly before 10 o'clock Lieut. Jones found everything ready, and fired the first shot from gun No. 2, the one located to the east.

Percussion Fuse.



Time Fuse.



Shrapnel—Time Fuse.

Shrapnel—Percussion Fuse.

A solid shot, with deck piercing nose, was used, and forced through the air by ten ounces of Dupont smokeless powder, it flew, always visible straight to the mark, falling as the pyramid of canvas swung about, some little distance to the right, as observed, but so close that it threw the spray over the floating timbers.

A few moments waiting and again with a hoarse rasping sort of breath expulsion a second shot flew, but this time it was off to the left, gun No. 1 seemingly being entirely out of condition, for no matter who fired it the result was the same and the shell flew wide of the mark. Once in swing the practice was kept up merrily until 1 o'clock. The best results attended the firing of the schrapnel. These shells, containing 218 small bullets, each resting in its little cell of cast iron, which, breaking with the exploding charge of four ounces of black powder, themselves become dangerous missiles, were fired with a fairer degree of precision, and Capt. Douglass got the range so well that he was able to explode the shells on top of the target, their whistling flight being clearly visible.

The target was constructed so as to represent the height of free board that would be presented by a vessel at the extreme range of the little guns, something in the region of 2,000 yards. The space given over to observation, as covered by the field of the glasses, was equal to that of 220 feet in length, by forty feet in breadth. The glasses of the observers failed to find very few of the shots. Those were lost to Lieut. Behr, who was stationed at a decided angle to the line of fire, and thus had to catch the shot as it dropped into the sea or it would be lost.

The shells were propelled by a charge of ten ounces of powder and the elevation given the pieces were between sixteen degrees, thirty minutes and fifteen degrees, the latter being the elevation at which the best results were obtained, the wind having risen in the meantime. The allowance for the cross breeze and the range was about six points, there being for most of the morning a 7 o'clock wind across the range.

The success of the practice may result in further target work and the men are quite delighted with the success of their firing. There were only a very few of the shots which would not have been scored hits with a full sized target, and the schrapnel work would have cleared the decks of a vessel or speedily driven an enemy out of rifle pits.

Preparations had been made for some time past by the officers in command at Camp McKinley, for this yearly target practice, which is now a prescribed duty to be performed by Coast Artillery, even in stations more remote than Honolulu. To afford the officers and men of the resident garrison a practical demonstration of the uses of large guns, the Department of California sent to this district, some time ago,



The Mortar.

two 3.6 inch, breech loading field mortars. Through frequent drills at these pieces and by thorough study, the officers and men of the post have acquired a most complete theoretical knowledge of the mortars in question.

While the mortars in use at the camp are not designed nor built for coast defense, still in cases of emergency they would prove quite effective, and the experience gained by all concerned in target practice with them, is virtually the same as would be by the use of larger arms. As indicated by their name, these mortars are intended for use in the field and are indispensable in engagements where the enemy is strongly entrenched. Having the same calibre as our model field rifle used in the Horse Artillery, they possess many advantages which the rifle does not. Combining a rare degree of accuracy and effect, their fire is not necessarily direct as is that of the rifle. To explain this, it must be understood that the mortar differs from the rifle in that the projectiles, though the same, are fired at a greater angle, hence the angle of the projectiles' descent is correspondingly greater. Thus a large mortar is effective in coast defense, as its shot and shell plunge downward, as it were, and seek to penetrate a vessel in its most vulnerable part, namely, the deck. Likewise a field mortar can drop its shell over a great variety of natural obstacles and strike the personnel of the enemy, even though he be never so strongly entrenched.

The projectiles used in all mortars are of two principal kinds; those which explode in the air just before they strike and those which explode on impact. The former are termed shrapnel, steel cases filled with shot and small pieces of steel of irregular shape. Exploding by means of a most ingenious device know as the time fuse and shown in the illustration, the shell bursts and the shrapnel rains down, spreading outward, at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. The time fuse consists essentially of a case of some suitable material enclosing a column of burning composition which is set on fire by the discharge of the piece or by some mechanical device, and after burning a certain time, communicates with the bursting charge. Percussion fuses consist generally of a metallic body, threaded on the exterior for screwing into the projectile. The interior is bored out for a plunger and threaded for a closing cap screw, which holds it in position. This closing cap screw has a receptacle for a primer and also has a vent to admit the flame from the primer to the shell. The plunger is held in position by some device until freed by the force of the discharge or upon impact, and when the projectile strikes it is thrown forward, causing the point of the firing pin to strike and explode the primer, the flame of which passes through the vent and ignites the bursting charge.

The target used in this practice was triangular in shape, and consisted of three sails supported at a common center by a pole ten feet in height and fastened in the middle of the mast, so that when it rode at an anchor, it presented to the gunner the appearance of triangular pyramid.

Yesterday's work concluded the practice for the year. All the officers feel well satisfied with what has been accomplished, and it may be said that the enlisted men of the command, though given but little responsibility, which is hardly the case in regular artillery garrisons on like occasions, acquitted themselves most creditably.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalgoorlie, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

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A Cough is not a disease, but a symptom. It indicates that the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed. This inflammation often leads to pneumonia. The surest way to ward off pneumonia is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the first appearance of the cough or cold. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Steamer Helene will probably be put on again Saturday to carry sugar cargoes.

SUMNER IS STILL SHY

Davis Tries to Get Money But Fails.

(From Thursday's daily.)

George Davis made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to get John K. Sumner's money out of court. He filed a motion to enforce the decree already signed, and argued for nearly an hour to have Judge De Bolt order the immediate payment of the $45,025 in spite of the appeal. Mr. Peters presented the final argument, and in his plea the court stated that there was some merit, and offered to grant further time for presentation of authorities, with the remark that the case should have been better prepared. This angered Davis, and he refused to go on with the case and Judge De Bolt denied the motion.

There was also an offer from Humphreys to allow withdrawal of the money upon giving a bond in the sum of $40,000, with Magoon as surety, but the offer was withdrawn when it appeared that there would be an acceptance.

In his motion Davis says:

"And now comes the defendant, John K. Sumner and moves the first judge of the circuit court of the First judicial circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, sitting in chambers in equity, to enforce the decree entered up in this suit, notwithstanding the appeal filed by the defendants, Victoria Ellis Buffandeau, William S. Ellis, and John S. Ellis, by directing the clerk of this court to immediately pay over to the defendant, John K. Sumner, the sum of $45,025 so ordered and decreed to be paid to him in and by said decree, forthwith, and said defendant, John K. Sumner, moves for such other and further order as in equity and justice he may be entitled to under and by virtue of the findings made and decree so entered up in this suit."

An objection to a hearing because 24 hours' notice had not been given Humphreys was overruled by the court, as was also a similar objection to the interlineations and erasures in the motion.

Davis contended in his argument that the order should be carried out unless there was a stay of execution for good and sufficient cause, and no stay had been asked. He contended further that the appeal did not stay execution, and no reason was shown why Mr. Sumner should not be paid his money.

Judge Humphreys replied, quoting one of Davis's cases as having a notation on the margin showing it to have been reversed. He said that if the Ellises had had possession of the money the court would have made an order, either to have it paid into the court or to give a supersedeas bond on appeal. As the money was in the hands of the court no loss could result to Sumner. While he admitted that in the case of Sumner, the tieing up of the money on a $50,000 bond worked a great hardship, yet the rule was a good one, and permitted appeals by people without means.

Humphreys said he was willing to have the money withdrawn if Sumner would furnish a bond in the sum of $40,000, with J. Alfred Magoon as security.

Peters replied briefly to the argument, stating a point which was looked upon with favor by the court, namely, that the Ellises did not stand in the same position as the appellant, defendant or plaintiff in the cases cited by Humphreys, being co-defendants with Sumner. He contended that in this relation they could not tie up the judgment by appeal.

Judge De Bolt stated that he was much impressed with the argument, and asked Mr. Peters for authorities. The latter replied that he had not had time to look them up yet, having just received notice of the appeal at 11 o'clock, and asked that the matter be postponed.

Here Davis interrupted and said that he had looked up the matter fully, had been so busy that he was unable to get time for lunch. The court mildly suggested that the preparation had not been complete; whereat, the attorney became angrier than ever and threatened to drop the matter entirely, saying he would not waste any more time on it. Judge De Bolt thereupon denied the motion, saying that the authorities had not been sufficient in his mind to authorize the enforcing of the execution. He stated that he was anxious to see Mr. Sumner get his money, but under the statute there appeared to be no help for it.

Davis then suggested that the court fix a bond of $40,000, but Humphreys objected and wanted a $48,000 bond. Judge De Bolt was about to fix the bond, when the attorneys became involved in another argument, and Humphreys withdrew his offer. The court then denied the motion, holding that it could be granted only by consent of both parties.

John K. Sumner was in court yesterday, an interested listener to the argument. He was accompanied by Wyllis Davis. Mrs. Buffandeau has not been present since the decision of Judge De Bolt.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

Sloggett Retires From Board of Health.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. H. C. Sloggett's resignation as president of the Board of Health was accepted by that body yesterday, with a vote of thanks for his services and a general expression of regret from the members over the necessity for the action.

In tendering his resignation Dr. Sloggett stated that the city had never in its history been so clean and free from disease, and he was therefore able to quit his post with good grace.

"You have seen in the papers the notice of my resignation," said Dr. Sloggett, after the regular business of the board had been concluded, "and I ask the board now to accept my resignation as soon as the Governor has made his appointment. I can look back at our work together with the happiest and kindliest feelings toward my colleagues. We have always worked in harmony, which fact has, I think, been beneficial to the public at large. I find, however, that the work has been interfering too much with my private interests, and as one man cannot serve two masters, I believe it better to step down now. The town is cleaner now than it has ever been in its history, and is entirely free from plague, so I think this is a good opportunity to get out."

Dr. Cooper thereupon offered a resolution of thanks, with a preamble, which was unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

"In moving that the resignation of Dr. H. C. Sloggett, as president of the Board of Health, be accepted, I do so, appreciating why the doctor feels it incumbent upon him to take this step. As members of the board, the various duties and committee work entailed is often of a disagreeable and thankless order, to say nothing of the time expended, which is valuable in the line of each individual member's personal occupation; therefore, we can better appreciate the extra duties, petty annoyances, and often self-sacrifice devolving upon the president in his effort to promote effective sanitation in this Territory. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in accepting his resignation a vote of thanks be given the retiring president for his cordial co-operation with the board in the policy as laid out for the best interests—in the judgment of the board—of the public health of this Territory. We shall miss the sound counsel and genial personality.

"I move that his resignation as president of this board be accepted, to take effect when his successor be appointed."

Mr. Dole said that all the members of the board and the public appreciated the conscientious and faithful work of Dr. Sloggett, and the fearless, energetic and tireless manner in which he had perfomred his duty. He thought that the members of the board appreciated also his genial personality and kindness and that he added a great deal to the effectiveness of the board.

Dr. Moore suggested that the resignation was an irreparable loss, while F. C. Smith remarked that the board lost "considerable weight in the resignation of first Mr. Isenberg, and now Dr. Sloggett."

President Sloggett replied at length, thanking the members for their kind expressions, and also thanking Dr. Pratt and Secretary Charlock, with the members of the board, for their assistance during his year of service.

Dr. Sloggett will continue to serve until Governor Dole appoints his successor.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY MAY NOT BE FURTHER REDUCED

Preferential Rate to Any Other Country Will Not Affect the 20 Per Cent Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted the amendment to the Cuban reciprocity treaty providing that the twenty per cent tariff reduction on Cuban sugar shall not be further reduced by a preferential rate given another country.

Following is the text of the Cuban reciprocity treaty in full.

The President of the republic of Cuba and the President of the republic of the United States of America, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the republic of Cuba, the Hon. Carlos de Zaldo Beurmann, secretary of state and justice, and the Hon. Jose M. Garcia y Montes, secretary of the treasury.

The President of the United States of America, the Hon. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who, after an exchange of their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other, as hereinafter recited, agree and do hereby agree upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

ARTICLE I.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

ARTICLE II.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per cent. of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

ARTICLE III.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the republic of Cuba, shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per cent. of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided in the customs tariff of said republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE IV.

During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into Cuba shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided in the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule A—To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per cent.:

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; cotton and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule B—To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per cent.:

Butter, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2 Class V, of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing papers, paper for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except those now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba (see Schedule A), and except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes, and slippers now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; gold and silver-plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, oleographs, &c., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except papers for cigarettes and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; common or ordinary scoops, now classified under paragraph 105, letters A and B of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 297 (a) of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule C—To be admitted at a reduction of forty per cent.:

Manufactures of cotton, knitted and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese, fruits (preserved), paper pulp, perfumery, and essences, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; porcelain, soaps other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose, watches, wool and manufactures thereof, silk and manufactures thereof, rice.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and to prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and of the republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees thereof on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and of the republic of Cuba, respectively.

ARTICLE VIII.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall contiue during the terms of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and, in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the republic of Cuba by the United States it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue during the terms of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the republic of Cuba, and by the republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importations and prior to entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariff now in force, the country deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the republic of Cuba now in force should appear to the government of said republic to be excessive in view of a new law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view of securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of both countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the 31st day of Jaunary, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the 10th day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five years from the date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Havana, this 11th day of December, in the year 1902.

HAWAIIAN SHARES SHOW DECLINES

Hawaiian securities on the Coast have endured a terrific slugging in the past few days, and yesterday's reports show that two points' drop were scored by Hawaiian Commercial and Makawell; Onomea had no buyer at any figure, and Honokaa and Paauhau declined a quarter. It was such an experience as to draw from brokers in San Francisco the statement that they consider the worst passed.

When the morning session of the stock board here was called together it was yesterday down to $42.50, with small from San Francisco showed a remarkable softening of rates. Hawaiian Commercial, which on Tuesday was $44.50, was ysterday down to $42.50, with small sales at that figure. Makawell, before $27, was down on the list at $25; while for Onomea, whose price had been $23 before, there was no offer. Honokaa was $13.75 and Paauhau $15.75, a falling off of a quarter in each stock.

At about the same time brokers received messages in relation to the declines. Charles Sutro reported to Harry Armitage that in his opinion stocks were at the very lowest ebb, and that the time had come to buy. Pollitz & Co. wired to the Waterhouse Trust Company that shares had declined in sympathy with the general market, and that the firm thinks the lowest figure has been reached. There was no local softening

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of

Cuticura



SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

"Major" Taylor's Fast Ride.

"Major" Taylor, the American cyclist, is now racing in Australia and in a recent race made the mile in one minute and thirty-four seconds, lowering the Australian record.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Oahu Railway Improvements.

The car building department of the Oahu Railway is engaged in the construction of a number of oil tank cars to be used in the transportation of fuel oil to the various plantations. The tanks were built at the Honolulu Iron Works.

It is possible something may be done this year for the carrying out of the improvements on the Oahu Railway which have been in contemplation for a long time. This includes a new passenger station in Honolulu, with sheds, and additional trackage facilities.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the Orient.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island.

Danish S. S. Arab, Gow, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 2:50 a. m.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, at 2 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 3 p. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, at 8:15 a. m.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 5:20 a. m.

Stmr. Alaskan, Banfeld, from Kahului.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco, at 6:30 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona, Ookala, Laupahoehoe and Papaaloa, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Am. bknt. W. H. Dimond, Hansen, for San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nevadan, Weedon, for Kahului, at 5:30 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for the Colonies, at 7 p. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. bknt. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kinau, January 13, for Hilo—Captain Berger and 28 band boys, J. A. M. Johnson, Li Cheung, Rev. J. Kealaula, Mrs. J. Kekipi, Mrs. J. Arioli, Mrs. B. Andrew, Rev. J. O. Makekau, J. A. Magoon, Mrs. J. Kealaula, J. W. Springston, Rev. J. Kekipi, Mrs. J. B. Brown, C. A. Brown and wife, E. Horn, C. N. Speird, Mrs. Alapai, W. B. Gelatt, Miss Payne, Miss Kelliaa, Marston Campbell, W. F. Drake, Miss Mary Canario, Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, Mr. Walker, C. J. Day; for the Volcano—Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Durkee, T. McEwen; for Mahukona—F. L. Stanley; for Maalaea—C. H. Dickey; for Laupahoehoe—Miss S. J. Willcock.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, January 13, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau—Henry E. Cooper, C. Ah Nee, A. F. Linder, Leu Tow, Sam Nowlein and party, S. Nagasawa, G. H. Dunn, C. A. Chong, R. C. Searle, D. M. Collins, Alfred Cooper, W. Muller, A. C. Lovekin, Mrs. Kooloa, W. Conway and wife, Father Libert, Daisy Zerbe and 42 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Jan. 13, for Kahului—E. Busing, Miss B. James, Lun Seong; for Hana—E. K. Bull and A. Hanneberg.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

CABLE STEAMER.

Silvertown, Br. stmr., Morton, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Aloha, Am. schr., Fry, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

Alice Cooke, Am. schr. Penhallow, Port Gamble, Dec. 30.

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Jan. 2.

Bille, Ger. bk., Dade, Leith, Dec. 22.

Clan Macpherson, Br. sp., McDonald, Antwerp, Jan. 7.

Foohng Suey, Am. bk., Willett, New York, Dec. 22.

Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

Mauna Ala, Am. bk., Smith, San Francisco, Dec. 13.

Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, Dec. 27.

Rosamond, Am. schr., Johnson, San Francisco, Dec. 1.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bknt., Jackson, San Francisco, Dec. 21.

Tampico, Am. S. S., Ames, Seattle, Jan. 12.

W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, Dec. 8.

Willscott, Am. bk., Macloon, Hongkong, Dec. 21.

W. B. Flint, Am. bk., Johnson, San Francisco, Dec. 28.

To Identify Chinese.

The Australian immigration authorities have abolished the practice of issuing certificates containing their photographs to Chinese wishing to visit their homes in China, and instead have adopted a system of identification which consists of a print of the creases and marks on the palm of each Chinaman's hand.

Alice Kimball.

The former Island schooner Alice Kimball, which is now 25 days out from Gray's Harbor to Kahului, probably had a hard tussle with the gales which have recently raged between the Islands and the Sound.

S. G. Allen Sailed.

The bark S. G. Allen sailed from Hilo to San Francisco on Monday with a cargo of 14,000 bags of McBryde Plantation sugar.

The oil-burner Enterprise left San Francisco on January 7 for Hilo.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PEOPLE SHOULD SPEAK

Mass Meeting in Opposition to Lazaretto.

"Every means possible should be tried, and that immediately, to show to Congress that the people of Hawaii are a unit in their opposition to the proposal that Hawaii be made the dumping ground for the lepers of the United States." Henry Waterhouse, who is the chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has under way the memorial in opposition to these recommendations of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, cannot mince words when talking of the leper question. He continued:

"I would advise that the people all over the Territory, in every town and village, as well as each city of the group, should get together in mass meeting and voice their opposition to the plan. The carrying out of this suggestion would mean unutterable distress to our own unfortunates, as well as business disaster, and our people should try every means to arouse the people of the United States against the carrying out of the proposals. The getting up of great petitions is an easy matter, and might not have the desired effect, but if the people should show their feeling by meeting and taking strong action, I believe that it would indicate that there is only one opinion here, that the people would feel that the carrying out of the plans of the commission would brand the Territory as unclean and result in great wrong.

"The Chamber of Commerce will send on a strong protest, but this is not all that should be done by any means. The business men should not be heard from alone, but the people of the islands should make it plain that any such action would mean the depression of every industry and would undo the business of the entire country. This is the material view and is not stronger than the sentimental one, that these unfortunate people should be cared for by those who are familiar with their tastes and habits, and by those who have sympathy with their condition.

"I should be sorry if there should obtain in the United States any other feeling than that the people here desire to take care of their own sick, and that we are willing to make sacrifices for their well being in so far as aid may be given to them in their state. I hope to see the people of all the islands aroused and taking steps to have their dissent known at Washington."

E. C. Winston of the Republican Central Committee, who was one of the first men to suggest that there be held great mass meetings throughout the Territory, is of the belief that in this way only may be secured the expression of the unanimity of opinion which will impress Congress with the necessity to go slow and weigh well every argument before taking such radical steps. He said in discussing the question that he hoped that there would be meetings which would place the people on record as opposed to any such action, and that the meetings could not be held too soon to have the desired effect.

Others seen united in the expression that there should be more than a memorial from the commercial bodies, that the people should speak and should take every possible step to prevent the committee's recommendation from being enacted into law.

Shipping Note.

The steamer Tampico will probably sail for Seattle on Saturday.

The four masted schooner Aurora left Newcastle on December 23 for Honolulu with 1,866 tons of coal as her cargo.

The Clan Macpherson will sail for the Coast on Saturday and the German bark Bille may get away at the same time.

The schooner Charles Levi Woodbury arrived from Hilo yesterday afternoon. The vessel left Hilo on Tuesday morning, and at that time the volcano was reported to be smoking.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of influenza in less time than any other treatment. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HISTORY WAS BEING MADE TEN YEARS AGO THIS DAY

Ten years ago today history was fast shaping itself in the Hawaiian Islands towards the abolition of the monarchical form of government and twenty-four hours later came the establishment of the Provisional government, the first link in the annexation of the islands to the United States. On January 16, 1893, Honolulu was in a fever of excitement and every citizen felt that on the following day the climax would come between the American element and the monarchy which would either establish Queen Liliuokalani more firmly on her throne or place the affairs of government in the hands of the responsible classes.

The Advertiser of January 17 contains a running account of the events of January 16. From early morning until night groups of men could be seen about the streets talking over the critical state of affairs. About 11 a. m. an official notice from the Queen and her cabinet was handed about town, but was not received with favor. The "By Authority" was to the effect that the Queen and her ministers desired to express their appreciation for the quiet and order which had prevailed since the excitement of the Saturday previous, and that the position assumed by Her Majesty was under stress of her native subjects. The proclamation went on to say that "authority is given for the assurance that any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land will be sought only by methods provided in the Constitution." This was signed by Queen Liliuokalani, Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; W. H. Cornwell, Minister of Finance; John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior; A. P. Peterson, Attorney General.

In the afternoon all the principal business houses closed to allow their owners and clerks to attend a mass meeting at 1 p. m. in the Armory, at which the citizens determined to resist aggression of their civic rights on the part of the Queen and her ministers. At this meeting the Committee of Safety was appointed to devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and safety and the preservation of life and property. The late Hon. W. C. Wilder, of the Committee of Safety, was chairman of the meeting. Following are the names of the Committee of Safety: Henry E. Cooper, F. W. McChesney, W. C. Wilder, C. Bolte, A. Brown, Wm. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse, Theo. F. Lansing, Ed. Suhr, L. A. Thurston, John Emmeluth, Wm. R. Castle, J. A. McCandless.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the U. S. S. Boston landed about three hundred men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the Consul-General of the United States where a halt was made.

The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation on Nuuanu avenue, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two gatling guns and made a halt in front of J. A. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Atherton and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion Hall where they camped over night.

A mass meeting was also held in the afternoon in Palace Square where the natives passed a resolution defending the Queen.

When midnight came there was a general belief that the events of the following day would be the climax between the Queen and the taxpayers.

HAWAII'S INTERESTS AT WASHINGTON

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Just before the mail closed today I called up Mr. William Haywood by telephone at his residence and learned from him that the prospects now are very flattering for Hawaiian interests before the session of Congress, which will be resumed next Monday. The immigration bill before the Senate will probably be defeated. That is the best judgment on the outlook now, but the fire claims bill and the Hawaiian money bill are progressing finely before the House. Mr. Haywood has been on a brief trip to New York.

Mr. J. G. Pratt, who has done much to push the fire claims bill before the House at this session, has not been "letting" up during the holidays. He informed me yesterday that he has been talking with different members, likely to have influence over the legislation. Representative Robinson, of Indiana, one of the sub-committee that is now considering the fire claims bill, has been here during the holidays and Mr. Pratt has had several conferences with him. Mr. Robinson, an Indiana Democrat, is evincing much interest and will in all probability be a hearty supporter of the measure on the floor.

As I cabled some days ago Gov. Dole is hereafter to be given authority to issue passports to Hawaiian people, who wish to travel abroad. Instructions have been forwarded to Gov. Dole by this mail. He is to send a duplicate of the passports to the Secretary of the Interior who will in turn forward these duplicates to the Secretary of State. The Hawaiian people enjoy different privileges in this regard than the Porto Ricans, who are not full fledged citizens of the United States and therefore not subject to the same privileges as to passports.

Mrs. Henry Hayes, of Hawaii, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. I. Edwards Clarke, at 1752 Oregon avenue, this city.

A report here that the President would appoint Mr. Mark P. Robinson as secretary of the territory can not be confirmed.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

READY TO BUILD KONA-KAU ROAD

One of the passengers on the steamer Sonoma from San Francisco yesterday was H. Wilson, of the San Francisco firm of Wilson, Lyons & Co., dealers in railroad supplies. Mr. Wilson's firm has the contract for the construction of the Kona-Kau Railroad, and Mr. Wilson is visiting the Islands in the interest of that project. He will leave Honolulu in the Mauna Loa for Kona to look over the ground. Mr. Wilson was met at the dock by H. S. Dimond, who has been representing his firm here for some time past. While on Hawaii he will go over the entire railroad project thoroughly and expects to return here in about three weeks.

It is expected that a wonderful natural development will follow the construction. Notably, there is on foot now a scheme on the part of some San Francisco capitalists to engage in the raising of livestock on the Island of Hawaii on a larger scale than has ever heretofore been attempted. It is their belief that all the meat for the Island market can be raised profitably on the higher lands of Hawaii. At least a determined effort is to be made in that direction, as soon as the Kona-Kau Railroad has been completed.

Siberia at Barbados.

The new Pacific Mail liner Siberia, Captain Smith, called at Barbados on December 21 "in want of surgical aid and one thousand tons of coal," and sailed again for San Francisco on the 23rd. The new steamer is expected to arrive at San Francisco in about a month's time.

Big Storm at Hanalei.

A great storm raged last Thursday at Hanalei, according to reports brought by the steamer Ke Au Hou, and the resulting big waves entirely changed the appearance of the beach and washed away Berkmeyer's boats.

Inspectors Are Coming.

George F. Whitney and Carl F. Lehners, of the United States Marine Inspection service, will arrive on the Alameda from San Francisco and will commence work at once on their annual inspection duties in the Islands.

The Jap liner Nippon Maru arrived at Yokohama on January 6.

SHANGHAIED INTO THE MILITARY

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Frank J. Belyea, who was by some means as yet unexplained impressed into the service of the army at Honolulu last January after having been robbed and drugged in this city, and who was forced to serve in the Philippines, later being sent to this city as a prisoner aboard a transport and kept at the Presidio as a prisoner for fifty-three days, intends to ask Uncle Sam to recompense him for the suffering he has undergone and the time he has given.

The strange story concerning Belyea was given in full in Saturday's Bulletin, together with the statements of prominent army officers, showing that his narrative was a truthful one.

Altogether he was detained as a soldier for nearly eleven months, and he intends to lay a demand before the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., not only for damages, but as well for the amount which he would have earned during that period at his trade, which which is that of an electrician.

Belyea has engaged a prominent attorney of this city to press his claim and is confident that he will be awarded a round sum by the Court of Claims. The action will be begun in the near future. The affidavits of a number of soldiers who knew Belyea in the Philippines have been taken, and a strong case will doubtless be made out. The full amount to be demanded has not yet been decided upon.

Belyea is a member of a prominent and well-to-do family of Brooklyn and is a man of fair education. He attended the semi-military school of St. Francis Xavier on Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York, where he got the military training that made him the master, in point of tactical skill, of some of the men who were his commanders in the Philippines.

His brother, Thomas, is a well-known electrician and inventor. Frank Belyea learned the trade of an electrician. For a time he thought of becoming a trained nurse and took a course at Bellevue Hospital, New York. He served in 1897 at the Memorial Hospital at Johnstown, Pa. He is also a skilled surveyor's assistant.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of chair as of children when we hear that word rickety.

Children with loose joints bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets. It is a disease due to improper feeding—and a typical disease for the working class. Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites.

For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Rickety children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated May 25, 1899, made by W. M. Kalaiwaa of Kahuluu, N. Kona, Hawaii, mortgagor, to the Kona Trading Company of Kailua, mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry office of Oahu, in book 192 on pages 367-368, the said mortgagee, the Kona Trading Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of a part or parcel of land situate at Kealakehe, North Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 20 acres more or less and being Lot No. 8 of the homesteads there situate, together with the buildings, appurtenances, etc., to the said property belonging. Terms cash, deed at purchaser's expense.

For further particulars apply to Kona Trading Company, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dated December —, 1902.

KONA TRADING COMPANY,
Mortgagees.

G. F. Maydwell, Kailua, Hawaii,
Attorney for Mortgagees.
2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated September 28, 1900, made by Kaluna Kapele and Wahinekapu of Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagors, to the Kona Trading Company of said Kailua, mortgagee, and recorded in the Registrar office of Oahu, in book 213 on pages 312 and 313, the said mortgagee, the Kona Trading Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction in front of the Circuit Court House in the town of Kailua, Hawaii, T. H., on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of a portion of grant No. 1601 of Kanehailua, situate in Moeanoa, North Kona, and being the property formerly leased to W. Akau (Ch.) together with the buildings, appurtenances, etc., to the said property belonging. Terms cash, deed at purchasers expense.

For further particulars apply to Kona Trading Company, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Dated December —, 1902.

KONA TRADING COMPANY,
Mortgagees.

G. F. Maydwell, Kailua, Hawaii,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
2445—Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage, dated September 30th, 1897, made by Meleana Davis and William A. Davis of Waiea, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, and Ilama (k) of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory aforesaid, mortgagors, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, mortgagee, and recorded in liber 174 on pages 123-125 in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property covered and conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered and conveyed by said mortgage consists of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1st. All of the undivided two-thirds interest of said mortgagors in Royal Patent (Gr.) 1536 to Preston Cummings, containing an area of 121 acres in Waiea, South Kona, Hawaii.

2nd. All of those premises described in Royal Patent 3304, Kuleana 10,389, to Nuhi, containing 4.25 acres, and situate in Kealia 2, South Kona, Hawaii, and conveyed to said Meleana Davis by deed of Henry Smith, Commissioner, recorded in liber 172 pages 365-366, records of said Registrar's Office.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1902.

WM. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
Mortgagee.

POSTPONEMENT.

The aforesaid sale of the above mentioned property is postponed to Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Territory aforesaid.

Honolulu, January 10th, 1903.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
Mortgagee.

2453—Jan. 16, 23.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage, dated November 1st, 1899, made by Jesse Makalnai of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, mortgagee, and recorded in liber 199 on pages 265-267 in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Territory aforesaid, on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered and conveyed by said mortgage consists of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

1. Four lots in Kalihi being Ap. 1 and 13 of R. P. 3280 to Kekuewa and Lots 10 and 14 of R. P. 3606 to Pomaikelani and Ap. 1 of R. P. 1502 on L. C. A. 1540 to Kahuiku, making in all 6.60 acres.

2. Premises covered by R. P. 3286½ to Mahoe in said Kalihi covering 2.02 acres.

3. A parcel of land in said Kalihi, being a portion of premises covered by R. P. 681 on L. C. A. 1204 to Kahoia, covering .70 of an acre.

4. One lot in the Kekio Tract adjoining Kapiolani Park in said Waikiki, and also the houses and other structures upon the said premises in Kalihi, and the said premises in Kekio, and any other part of the said property with the appurtenances to the same appertaining and belonging, said lot in Kekio Tract being Lot 12 as described in book 172 at page 115, Hawaiian Registry of Deeds, being part of Apana 2 Land Commission Award No. 5931 to Pehu.

Terms: United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Dated Honolulu, December 15, 1902.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
Mortgagee.

POSTPONEMENT.

The aforesaid sale of the above mentioned property is postponed to Saturday, Jan. 17th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, Territory aforesaid.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
Mortgagee.

Honolulu, January 10th, 1903.

2453—Jan. 16.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John D. Holt, Jr., to Mary E. Soper, dated December 16th, 1898, recorded Liber 187, page 150, now held by Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, December 23rd, 1902.

WAIALUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st. One undivided ninth share in the property and estate of Owen J. Holt, deceased.

2nd. One undivided twenty-seventh share in the Estate of R. W. Holt, deceased, which estate covers amongst other property, the following tracts of land:

The Ahupuaa of Paalaa in Waialua, Oahu, Apana 34 of Royal Patent 4475, in L. C. Award 7713, said to contain..... acres.

The Ahupuaa of Makaha, Waianae, Oahu, Apana 5 of Royal Patent 2243, on L. C. Award 10613, said to contain:

Grant 235, Kamananui, Waialua, 36 acres.

Grant 238, Kamananui, Waialua, 25.8 acres.

Grant 431, Paukauila, Waialua, 100 acres.

Grant 975, Wahiawa, Waialua, 1942 acres.

Excepting 40 acres sold Jones.

A lot in Waianae, liber 9, page 232, 36 acres. All of which is now fully set forth in deed to H. W. Holt, liber 16, page 95.

Interest of said Owen J. Holt in premises in Grant 1092, Wahiawa, Waialua, 196 acres, covered by deeds recorded in liber 35, page 422 and liber 47, page 155.

2446—Dec. 26, 26, 30, Jan. 2, 6, 9, 13, 16.